THE PITTSBURGH WEEKLY GAZETTE.

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Farm, Garden and Household.

Working a Poor Farm.

A correspondent of the *Ohio Farmer* "having nothing to start with," purchased, on easy terms, "one of the poorest farms in the township," and made it productive. His plan is as follows: First, plow deep, then seed with wheat; in the spring sow clover on the field; the summer after I take off the crop, I pasture one season, and the next season I let the clover grow up and come out in bloom, and when the heads begin to turn brown, I take my three-horse plow and break up the land nine inches deep; let it lie undisturbed until September, then I take only a two-horse plow and go four inches deep, and then sow in wheat again. The year following, in the spring, turn up for corn to the depth of nine inches at first.

BREAKING BULL CALVES.

The *Scottish Farmer* thus describes the manner of rearing calves in Scotland:

A thrifty calf intended to be kept for service should get a full allowance of new milk daily for at least four months, along with cake. The object to be sought in regulating the feeding should be to keep him in vigorous health, but steadily avoiding that "show condition" which some think requisite in bringing up young bulls. Bean meal, cake, and crushed oats, along with grass or hay and roots, is the best diet. During the first year, young bulls should be finged, and accustomed to be led about. Unless under special circumstances, a bull should be allowed to pasture with the cows, but when it is necessary to keep him confined to the byre, he should get regular exercise for at least two hours every day. Attention must be paid to the floor of bulls kept in the house, as the bellow are apt to grow too much, and inconvenience will be suffering. Bulls which are constantly confined are apt to become vicious; but much depends upon the keeper. Any keeper who systematically maltreats a bull, or appears afraid in going about him, should be changed at once.

POTASH FOR PEACH TREES.

At a meeting of the Cincinnati Horticultural Society, recently, a gentleman alluded to potash as a most excellent fertilizer for peach trees. He had a peach orchard of about twenty-five acres, the richness poor; and smarted with peach gum. Once in setting 365, or fifteen cents to a pound, lasted him four years. He dissolved it in water, so that the lye would be so weak that a potato put in it would not quite come to the surface. He then used two quarts of this to each shovel-full around the trunk every spring. From 3,000 peach trees, he had sold during the past five years $12,000 worth of peaches. His crop has been in 1867, 1,500 baskets; in 1868, 2,000 baskets; in 1869, 1,200 baskets; in 1870, 350 baskets; and last year 1,800 baskets. He had also a good crop this year, the buds being nearly all perfect.

TESTIMONY OF HANDS.

To preserve ropes through the summer make a solution of lime, and when the ropes are dry, dip them in it. After the hams are well smoked, wrap them in paper, and put the best kind of sweet, well-made hay; cut it with a knife, and pack your hams; put it well around the hams in the bags; tie the bags with strings, put on a card of the year, to them; spread long hams on a bed of nicely dry roots, and they will last five years, and will be better for boiling than on the day you hang them up. This method costs but little, and the bags will last forty years. No fat drips, and the meat will not waste. The hay is well packed around them; the sweating of the hams will be taken up by the hay, and it will impart a fine flavor to the hams. The hams should be put in this way before the hot weather sets in.

FREEZING TREE SEEDS.

The Greenoaste impression seems to prevail with many persons, that tree seeds in order to germinate, must first be frozen. The peach and other fruits are raised in countries where they never freeze. The truth is, that many seeds have such hard coats, that if sown in ordinary soil, they will not soften in time to grow the first season. This difficulty may be obviated in part, by soaking them for a few days or until the germ just begins to swell, when they may be mixed with plaster or other substance to dry them, and sown immediately. The honey locust and osage orange seeds have such hard coverings that the water should be made very warm. A good way is to place seeds in a leaky cask and pour the warm water through them. This gives a change of water, which prevents their souring.—*Selector, Eurekist.*

TO KILL CURRANT WORMS.

I give the following cheap and simple remedy that I have used for three years with perfect success: Take a few handfuls of white hellebore, put on it a little water, just moistened, and then sprinkle it so that when shaken it will be a dry powder. Wheel the worms appear, which will always be on the under part of the bush first, pepper them with this powder, and the worms will fall, and this will not injure the bushes in the least. If more worms should appear, which will very likely be the case, repeat the operation. This remedy is worth a dollar a bushel, being effective, cheap, and within the reach of all. Look for this powder. Bushes can be prepared at any time and can be used when wanted.—JAMES SMITH, Monroe county, N. Y.

A NEW PAN FOR SETTING MILK.

The St. Albans, Vt., *Messenger* gives the following description of the compartment milk pan and cooler, and expresses the opinion that they will soon come into general use. The pan has a partition dividing it into a pan large enough for a small size, thus meeting the large and the varying wants of the dairy throughout the year. The cooler is so constructed as to secure a current of water both under and around the pans, thus obviating the objections of dampness and of liability to rust. The edict of the pan passes through that of the vat, and there seems to be no principle that science has suggested or practice developed, that is not combined pan and cooler does not comply with.

DRILLING CORN IN STRAIGHT ROWS.

Mr. H. Willard, of Wisconsin, says he drills his corn in rows four feet apart, sowing two rows at once with an ordinary grain-drill. To make the rows straight, he "takes a light rod or board, and lays it on the ground, the tongue of the drill with two staples, in such a way that it can be easily moved from one side to the other, and rest on the frame of the drill just forward of the wheels. A trace-chain is suspended from the middle of the rod to mark and plant, and thus act as a guide. At the end of the row, before turning round, the rod is changed to the other side, and it will then indicate the exact point at which to start ahead."

FACTS FOR FARMERS.

A series of experiments, instituted, to test the average loss in weight by drying, shows that corn loses one-fifth, wheat one-fourteenth by the process. From this statement a practical farmer will make more by selling unshelled corn in the fall at seventy-five cents than the following summer at one dollar a bushel, and that wheat at $1.32 in April is worth $1.50 for the same wheat in June following. This estimate is made on the basis of interest at seven per cent., and takes no account of loss from vermin. These facts are worthy of consideration.

KIND HAVING HOOD.

A correspondent of N. E. Homestead says: Hens eat their eggs because they desire food of the kind of which the egg is composed—the best to procure lime, and the deposit and white to procure albumen and other oily substances. Now if the hens can obtain a sufficient quantity of these oily substances in their daily food, they will not eat their eggs. This can be effectually done by mixing more or less animal food with the fowls, a constant supply of air slaked lime, fat meat and pulverized bone.

CROSSING A GOOD COW.

A writer in N. W. *Farmer* says: The crumply horn is a good indication; a full eye another. Her head should be small and short. Avoid the Roman nose; this indicates thin milk, and but little of it. So that she is defined in the hollow back between the eyes. Notice that she is what stock men call a good handler—skin soft and loose, like the skin on a dog. Deep from the loin to the udder, and a very slim tail. A cow with these marks never fails to be a good milker.

WHEN TO GRAFT.

Grafting may be done any time in the Spring before the swelling of the buds, or even when the tree is in leaf if the cions for grafting have been kept back so as to remain dormant. The cions from some active first, and then pears and apples. Cions may be cut at any time after the falling of the leaves and before the buds have swollen in the Spring, always being careful that they be not cut in freezing weather.

VALUABLE RECIPES.

To Make a Pair of Pants.—In answer to a lady's inquiry, I suggest: Put in pockets; work buttonholes in vest; make a stitch in; open; spread lining, and baste on fronts and backs; cut facing; baste from notch at knee to foot, without regard to the bottom; also from bottom to pocket; work the fullness in evenly, then from notches at knee, on inside, to crotch, working fullness toward the top; sew and press; put in canvass and hem bottoms; sew on waistbands; sew together and press them off; put on buttons and your work is done. I do not wish to discourage you, but if you wish to know how to make a pair of pants as they should be made, go to your tailor and ask him to show you how; or, if he would let you work a week or two and watch you, but in the end you do spoil; you should be thankful.—TAILOR.

To Make Stained Doughnuts.—Take a quart of sponge for bread after it is light, a pint of lukewarm water, two eggs, a teacup of sugar, a pinch of salt, a teaspoon of ground cinnamon, three tablespoonfuls of lard, or fried pork gravy; mix this well and mould in flour the usual way for bread. Let it rise enough to stand until light; then cut in any shape and fry in hot lard. They are lighter if cut in strips and and twisted than if cut with a cake cutter. The quantity of sponge used need not be measured, a little practice enables one to tell the quantity sufficiently near. Lard is better to shorten them with than butter. They can be made without sugar occasionally, and it makes an agreeable change. These make prime breakfast cakes with coffee.—*Farmer's Wife.*

Old Recipe for Custards.—The antiquity of the following may be as acceptable as its excellence. Take one quart of milk, take three pints of cream, and boil it well with whole spice; then put in the yolks of twelve eggs, and six whites, well beaten and strained; then put in a little salt, and sugar to your liking; stirring let them turn; then, when they are thoroughly hot take it off and stir it till almost cold; then put in rose-water and sugar, and take out the whole spice; then pour your custard into several things to bake, and do not let them stand too long in the oven. When you serve them, strew on small French comfits of divers colors, or else fine sugar, which you please.

Potato Balls.—First boil the potatoes; then carefully mash the farinaceous part. Boil in the meantime a pint of milk; put in some lemon peel, a couple of small lumps of sugar, and a little salt. When the milk boils take it off the fire, and add the potatoes, so as to form a paste, or, rather, a tolerably thick mush. When cool, make it into balls, cover these with crumbs of bread and yolk of eggs; fry to a nice brown color, and serve up with sugar strewed over them.

BEAVER VALLEY.

Rochester and its Attractive Surroundings.

"Just Forty Years Ago."

ITS PROGRESS, PROSPERITY AND PROSPECTS.

[*Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.*]

[Letter No. 9.]

Rochester.

Rochester is the youngest town in Beaver Valley, having its existence as a town only about forty years. Its history is not connected with any of the early incidents, for which its neighbors are famous. It is singular why it was overlooked so long, and why it was not the first river town at the mouth of the Beaver. In every point it is superior as a place for business, to either Bridgewater or Beaver, having an unlimited capacity for wharfage and advantageous locations for manufactories and business houses. Its life has been an exciting one, fully as much so as any other settlement in the Beaver Valley. No western town ever saw more exciting land speculations or wilder financial undertakings, than have been here witnessed. Although the history of the town does not run back into that of the aborigines, or to that of the pioneers who first had claim to the land in and around it, yet many scenes of interest have transpired on the soil and made it memorable and of interest to those who have been permitted to hear the stories and thrilling adventures of the good old fathers.

The "Academy Outlots" are located in a portion of what is now Rochester, running to its lower or eastern boundary. Connected with these outlots, there is much that is very interesting, but it is now too late to gather any credible account of the events that transpired back at that time. The fathers are gone, and with them has been lost a great deal of valuable reminiscence. Tradition gives us something once in a while, but too much doubtful and uncertain to relate here. The town was a part of New Sewickley township until the year 1832. During the period preceding that date, there were built on the flat and steppes forming the present borough, about twenty houses, some of them running back to a very early period. This was the first settlement made in the town. The lots were surveyed and run off. Some boat building was done by Samuel Moore as early as 1825. The family of Moores were among the earliest settlers in Beaver Valley, and its gentleman constructed keelboats for use on the large waters, doing a fair business at that time. This would seem to be the first industry in Rochester, or its present limits, and the adaptability of the location, and the advantages of the business men of the place, were early recognized. Boat building was carried on at a much earlier period on the Beaver above Rochester, probably on account of there being plenty of timber.

The bridge connecting Bridgewater and Rochester was built as early as the year 1814, being a very cheap structure, supported by uprights for piers. It served its purpose and day, however, and met the wants of the people at that time. It was blown down after a while and replaced by one which has a better appearance and more capacity for endurance.

"The Oldest Inhabitant."

The town of Rochester came into existence in the year 1832. The first lots laid out on the river seem to have been during that year, by J. A. Sholes, Esq., who is yet residing in a house located on one of the lots. The number of lots comprised all of one-half of one of the outlots, being about four acres. These lots are located on the river bank, not far from where the wharf is built. About this time a saw mill was erected by Mr. Lukens, which was followed not longer after by the car factory, a very extensive building, and which also stood where the car factory did. Dating from this period, was the commencement of the manufacturing interests of the town. Another boat yard was put in operation by Mr. Lukens, which also grew into two good boat yards in successful operation, doing business to their full capacity. During that time, and for some time afterwards, the business was a very extensive one, and brought in more money than any other place. Business became more active, and a bright future was opening up before the town. Commerce was now being attracted to the place, and in 1834 the first boat loaded for New Orleans left, opened a new and continuously increasing business. The boat was named New Castle, probably after the town of that name, on the canal recently built, at the head of the Beaver river, which is a large trading point for all parts of Beaver county and parts of Butler. In the improvement of its business interests, rapid strides had also been made in building and improving the appearance of the town. The rapid improvements made in the river valley towns had given an impetus to those of Rochester, which, as a matter of course, did not desire to be outdone by its neighbors and rivals. Direct connection was opened between Rochester and the part of the county on the opposite side of the river by a good steam ferry, which was another important addition to the town in the way of directing a large trade from that side of the river, and a considerable travel on the part of the citizens.

Many industries of various kinds were finding a home, and substantial buildings and remunerative employment was given to scores of workmen, whose cosy little homes soon began to dot the hill sides, and vie with more costly dwellings, in their surroundings of natural beauty. The whole town was alive with the ceaseless activity on the part of its citizens, and every one pronounced it the home of thrift and energy. Attention was being paid to the moral and intellectual wants of the people and every effort was put forth to make the status of the people inferior to none anywhere.

BEAVER.

LETTER NO. 10.

The Borough of Rochester of To-day

is a pleasantly situated borough of over 2,000 inhabitants, and in point of location, the varied character of its scenery, and advantageous location for business, is unexcelled. The older and more business portion of the town is located on a flat forming the banks of the Ohio river and skirting at points on the Beaver river. Here the manufactories and shops are found making music by their incessant activity and the buzz and hum of the machinery. Running back from the river, are the hill sides, upon which are built the homes, churches, etc., well out of the rush and bustle of the business marts. As already mentioned, the town presents from the elevated points of Beaver, a scene singularly beautiful. The picturesqueness of its scenery is finely supplemented by the tasty and really beautiful little homes that cover the hill sides. From portions of Rochester, some very fine scenes are afforded and will repay the trip to see them. Quite an interesting view is presented up the Beaver valley, with its quaint, old-fashioned houses set in among the more modern, and the winding course of the river with its old bridges and busy manufactories. A good view is also had of the space of country across and up the Ohio, and in every direction, the scenery is overshadowed and guarded by the beautiful hills, and the waters beside them. As already intimated, the business of Rochester is quite extensive, indeed much more so than shown on the surface by the number of business houses. The part of the town most easily utilized for business purposes, in factories, stores, &c., is taken up with the two lines of railroad running through it. Taking the shops and factories, there are presented to us two wagon shops, owned by Wallace and Boyd & Shaw respectively; Ernest Degin's candle and soap factory, already favorably known to the trade; Henry Lapp's furniture shop; W. H. Marshall's marble shop and James Whitefield's sash and door factory. In mills we have Oatman & Co.'s steam saw mill and three first-class planing mills belonging to M. Miller & Co., Miller & Farrand, and Scott, Boyle & Williams. These several industries seem to be doing a thriving business, and add much to the activity and trade of the town, giving employment to several hands, and, in their line, turning out goods of first-class quality.

The Larger Manufactories.

In addition to these there are three manufactories of a larger scale in operation. The foundry of J. J. Anderson & Co., employing now some eight hands, is doing a very fine business, principally in railroad castings, etc. This establishment was removed from Bridgewater in the year 1865, then owned by J. J. Anderson & Sons, since which time Captain J. K. Buckley and James Hornby, Esq., have joined in. The "Superior Coffin and Burial Casket Works" were established in the year 1871, and are now in the hands of Messrs. Algeo, Scott & Co. They are doing a large business in their line, making walnut, rosewood and imitation rosewood coffins and caskets of a very superior quality. They make about 350 coffins and caskets per week, and have in employ seventy-six hands. "The Rochester Tumbler Company" is doing also quite an extensive business in making all kinds of tumblers for table, bar use and jelly tumblers. They make a fine quality, both as regards workmanship and quality of metal, as is made in the country. Their works are well and substantially constructed, and very convenient in all respects. The water is largely supplied by water from the Ohio river by a pump, which throws sixty gallons of water per minute, and are well prepared for emergencies. They have a well of driftage water in the work, which is claimed to be a very superior mineral water, and possessing great medicinal properties. Seventy-five hands are employed. These three works alone are quite an addition to the town, and doing as large a business as they do, add very materially to the prosperity of the place, and open the way for other works and factories.

Pendleton Bro. & Co. have quite an extensive fire brick works and turn out a first-class article. The National Flour Manufactory, another, and one time did an extensive business, but has for some time been suspended. There are twenty-five stores in the town, running from the confectionery and notion store to the large dry goods establishments. It is not supposable that any additions in this line are needed.

Among the very best of the stores, we notice that of which Hon. S. J. Cross is a partner. Mr. Cross, recently elected to the Legislature from this county, has been largely instrumental in promoting the interests of his home town. He has been actively engaged in business here for some years, and done much to advance the interests of the town and deserves well at the hands of our people. Several hotels are in full blast in the town, but none of as good class as Rochester ought to have. The Rochester is well conducted, but the principal ones are dingy looking affairs, and rather repulse than attract travelers. Judging from the business done by the number in existence, there certainly is room for a first-class hotel, which should have a large patronage. Two banking houses are prospering, one under the proprietorship of Messrs. Jno. Conway & Co., which has not long been in existence. Mr. Jno. Conway, Esq., late Sheriff, and Mr. Donald, carried on by H. J. Speyerer, Cashier, a very clever young gentleman, who will no doubt make the house a success.

Professional and Spiritual.

The professions are well represented by gentlemen and ladies of culture and skill in their callings. Miss S. Platt, of New Brighton, is the professional at the head of the public schools, and under her superintendence it is a success in every way. The high school edifice is a credit to the people, and meets the present wants for the educational training of the youth. Among the churches we have the Episcopal, M. E. German Lutheran, First German Evangelical Lutheran and Methodist Episcopal, each endeavoring to gain a permanent hold on the hearts of the people. They deserve success, and it is to be hoped will succeed in exerting that influence for good the town and are a barrier to its real substantial progress and growth. I think that it may be truthfully said of this town, that it is an energetic, busy, aggressive one, and is not likely to go backwards to any of its competitors. The residences are on the whole good, and will compare favorably with other towns of like size. There does not seem to be much attempt at architectural display or finished work. In the region of the stables, many of the buildings are positively disgraceful to a town of as much "get up" as there is in this one. There is no good reason why some of the squalid, dirty looking shanties about should remain so. More imposing and handsome structures would add to the beauty of the street, and at the same time be of more benefit to the owners. Water street presents a better appearance in the line of comfortable dwelling houses, and many of them have no reason to be ashamed of many of the houses.

The hill and slopes probably have the best class of clean, well-shaped houses. As soon as the line of the railroad is left, there is an improvement observable. But the enterprise and spirit of the place will not long be content with a poor class of houses, and improvements may be expected as the business increases. There is much available ground for building lots, and that, too, out of the smoke and dust along the railroads. There is also ample room for a large number of factories along the line of the river. There is no water-power, but there are all needed facilities for the use of steam. Business may be established here that will give employment to hundreds more of men and women, who would be an honor to the town. The station-house is certainly needed. The low, old murky-looking affair that now answers for that purpose, has long ago had its best features of the town, and ought to be removed and a new one built. With new and commodious railroad buildings, it may be that property-holders would be incited to renovate and improve their own properety. The improvement of the whole of Railroad street, by the railroads and citizens, is urgently needed to make fair a very finely located part of the town.

The Advantages of Rochester.

Rochester has the elements to make a large and prosperous river town. The railroad facilities are unexcelled, leading into four different parts of the country westward and northward, beside the direct connection with Pittsburgh. The Ohio river gives a good outlet to the South, thus placing the town in easy reach of the best parts of our country. Running westward there is a large scope of territory that has no outlet except by railroad travel for several miles, and that will reach the ports eastward must pass through Rochester. Why Rochester and contiguous valley towns do not control the business in this fine section of country must ever remain a wonder. On the line of the railroad to Erie, New Castle, only twenty miles distant, has grown to be a city, and is rapidly increasing. She has large iron mills, and men who are not afraid to give vent to their energy. It is hard to see why New Castle has a tithe of the advantages that Rochester has, and yet one is a city and the other very far from it. In all the points that make material progress, they are found here. It must here be not the advantage of a town immediately at hand, but there is, on the other hand, all facilities for getting it if needed. Fuel is cheap—need not cost more than the same quality in the city of Pittsburgh—and, added to this, there is a good and constantly increasing market for all kinds of manufactured goods, and there is no reason why we should look to other places to supply us.

One of Rochester's greatest needs is the improvement of the Ohio river navigation. It is entirely too uncertain as it is to make a reliable route for traffic and travel. With proper improvements, it is easily seen that the town would control a large extent of country in its river business. There is no other point in Beaver county, or at any other place, where the port would be convenient for the counties north and west of us, which are now entered by the lines of railroad north and west.

But probably Rochester's greatest need is a class of more energetic business men and capital.

There are some enterprising men in the town, men who have worked hard and will work hard in the future for the advancement of their town, but the number is not large enough to meet the wants of the place. Put on those flats and hills the men and capital that other towns not far off have, and it would eclipse anything that the locality has ever seen. In saying in this letter what has been noted down, it is not to be supposed that a fraction of what Rochester is and may be has been touched or spoken of. To say all that could be said would trespass the limits of a few letters, but opportunity may be given again, to speak of the other pressing want of the town, which cannot here be dwelt upon, and that is its consolidation with others of its neighbor towns.

BEAVER.

THE Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia has just rendered a decision in the case of Underwood vs. McVeigh, which places the former party in rather an awkward predicament. The plaintiff is none other than Judge Underwood, of the United States District Court, who, it seems, in 1864 undertook to speculate in some Alexandria real estate, in a manner that did not exactly comport with his judicial position. The decree of the Court ejects Underwood from the property which was purchased by him at a confiscation sale ordered by himself, and clearly indicates that in the opinion of the Court "Underwood's conduct had been such as to shock the moral sense of every honest man."

THE CAPITAL.

Improvement of the Monongahela River.

PENNSYLVANIA POSTMASTERS APPOINTED.

Transportation of Mails on Railroads.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, April 27, 1873.

The plan for improving the Monongahela river from New Geneva to Morgantown, West Virginia, under the law of the last Congress, appropriating $65,000 for the purpose, will be carried out as soon as Major Wm. E. Merrill, of the United States Engineer Corps, receives a title to the sites between the above-mentioned towns, upon which to erect additional dams.

The Monongahela river is already slack-watered for eighty-four miles. The inhabitants of the Upper Monongahela are unanimous in their wish that any further improvement of the river should be on the same system that has been so successful for the lower portion, and therefore Engineer Merrill has limited himself to the consideration of improvement by locks and dams. Moreover, the fall of the river between Morgantown and the head of the present slackwater is so great—twenty-eight feet in eighteen miles—and the supply of water is so small in summer, that no other method would give the required relief.

The survey from Morgantown to New Geneva was made in August, 1871, during low water, by Messrs. Charles Reichspfarr, E. A. Chase and J. F. Wilson, civil engineers. As the slope of the river was the most important point in a slack water system, special attention was paid to the level lines, which were run with great care, and afterwards verified by continuous leveling both ways, so that each portion of the line was gone over four times.

The Monongahela Slack Water Navigation Company have already erected six dams, the last one (No. 6) being located at Rice's Landing. The first dam, or dam No. 7, proposed to be erected by the Government, would be at the most convenient location for it below Jacob's Creek. No. 8 would be about one-fourth of a mile above Crow's Ferry, and No. 9 at the dam at Collins' Ripple. Dam No. 8 would have additional advantages of making slackwater up the Ohest River for a distance of over two miles. It is well known that there are valuable iron deposits up this river that have been abandoned for the reason principally of the inaccessibility to a market, and a partial slack-watering of this stream may stimulate others to complete the work by additional railway. All of the localities selected may be varied slightly after special examinations have been made, but it is believed that no great change will be found necessary.

The extension of the existing slackwater will be greatly to the advantage of the Monongahela Navigation Company, as whatever comes through and doing as large a business as they can, add very materially to the prosperity of the place, and open the way for other works and factories.

Pendleton Bro. & Co. have quite an extensive fire brick works and turn out a first-class article. The National Flour Manufactory, another, and one time did an extensive business, but has for some time been suspended. There are twenty-five stores in the town, running from the confectionery and notion store to the large dry goods establishments. It is not supposable that any additions in this line are needed.

Pennsylvania Postmasters.

The following postmasters were appointed Friday by the Postoffice Department: John F. Fox at Cribbs, Westmoreland county, vice Isaac Wentzel, resigned, salary $22; Jacob Kibler, St. Lawrence, Bedford county, vice J. Cross in part, resigned, salary $12; Richard B. Gates, Portland, Northampton county, vice Squires Hagerman, removed, salary $270; Wm. Rodgers, Terre Hill, Lancaster county, vice Wm. Stehman, resigned, salary $72; John M. Eckert, Belmont, Lancaster county, vice C. Eboy, resigned, salary $44; Edward Bell, Sabbath Rest, Blair county, vice Martin Bell, deceased, salary $64; B. Bysong, Cumberland county, vice Joseph E. Butts, declined, salary $100.

Mail Transportation.

The statement recently compiled at the Postoffice Department and published in a New York paper, showing that the railroads receive more money for conveying the mails than they would receive from freight of the general public, was based upon payments made for carrying the mails on a through route from Philadelphia to Chicago, as an illustration. Superintendent Bangs, in charge of mail transportation, admits that the railroads which carry the mail on the local routes are compensated at a fair rate, and are paid less for such freights than they could receive for the same space when occupied by freight of private parties. There is a desire on the part of the Postoffice Department to get all different railroads before the Senate Committee on Transportation again.

Can Cancelled Postal Cards be Re-used?

The question is pending before the Postoffice Department as to whether Masonic lodges or other organizations, can re-use cancelled postal cards by affixing a one cent adhesive stamp to them and sending them again to use the postal cards as a means by which the members can be notified of their quarterly or semi-annual dues. The lodge, upon receiving a remittance for the same, accompanied by the postal card, would stamp their card with the word "Paid," and then, by affixing a one cent adhesive stamp, send it back to the member as a receipt for the payment of dues. The question will soon be decided by the Postmaster General.

What Their Salary Paid Yearly.

Some of the Postmasters who receive a salary of $5.25 per annum have signified their desire to the Postmaster General of receiving their pay but once a year. The quarterly payments of $1.25 are, according to the statements of Postmasters of this class, spent foolishly, but if they can only secure their year's salary at one time they would be able to buy a hat or a pair of shoes.

A New Japanese Light House.

The Japanese Government gives notice that a revolving white light of the fourth order will be shown from the Light House erected on Anoria Lake, Matoya Harbor, Province of Shima, on the night of the 1st of April, 1873, and every night thereafter from sunset to sunrise, the temporary light of that point to be discontinued.

Dispute Over Railroad Lands Settled.

In the matter of the controversy between them Winona & St. Peter's Railroad Company and the St. Paul & Sioux City Railroad Company, involving the possession of fifty thousand acres of land, and growing out of overlapping land grants, the Secretary of the Interior has decided that the first named company is entitled to the lands.

Bonds for the Syndicate.

Levi P. Luskey, private secretary to the President, Wm. O. Avery, clerk of the Internal Revenue office, and Mr. Martin, of the office of the Solicitor of the Treasury, left this evening for New York and will sail for Europe to-morrow in charge of bonds for the Syndicate.

Gaugers' Fees Reduced.

The Second Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue has just sent to the printer a new schedule of gaugers' fees, which reduces the per diem limit from $9 to $6. The new rules will go into effect on the 1st of May next.

Investigation of Vienna Commissioners.

A detailed report of the investigation now making in Vienna by Mr. Jay, United States Minister, and Mr. McGrath, into the conduct of American Commissioners to the Exposition, will be made public as soon as received.

The Congressional Conscience Fund.

Ex-Representatives Cox and Peters have sent to the Treasury the amount of their extra pay.

WASHINGTON, April 28, 1873.

Supreme Court Decisions.

The Supreme Court to-day decided in the case of Ripley, Administratrix, against the Railway Passenger Insurance Company of Hartford, that there can be no recovery on a policy of insurance issued to deceased, as he was not traveling in a public or private conveyance at the time of his death, but had left the train at Dalton, Michigan, and was walking home when waylaid and beaten to death.

The Court also decided that the license tax imposed by the city of Mobile on the Southern Express Company was constitutional. The tax was resisted on the ground that, as the company was engaged in carrying business beyond the limits of the State, the tax was unconstitutional, as being in conflict with that provision of the Constitution which vests in Congress power to regulate commerce.

The Court also decided the case of Planters Bank of Tennessee vs. the Union Bank of Louisiana, error to the Circuit Court of Louisiana. This was a suit brought by the Planters Bank to recover the balance of an account from the Union Bank. The defense was that remittances made by the Planters Bank and collections made for it by the Union Bank were in Confederate money at a time when New Orleans (where the latter bank is located) was occupied by Confederate forces, and that subsequently the balance due the Planters Bank had been paid over to the military authorities of the United States by order of Gen. Banks. The Court held this to be no defence, and that a tender of Confederate money, when a demand for payment was made, such money being then of no value, did not extinguish the debt. This Court affirmed that judgment, holding that Gen. Banks had no authority to order a debt of the Planters Bank to be paid over to the military authorities, and that obedience to that order did not exonerate the Union Bank. Justice Strong delivered the opinion. Justice Bradley dissented, holding that Congress, having interfered to protect General Banks and other officers under similar circumstances from responsibility from illegal commands emanating from the military power, the Government should respond to the injured parties.

Court of Claims Decisions.

The Court of Claims to-day rendered judgment for $12,595 in favor of Eugene Dickleman, a subject of Prussia, for loss sustained by the detention of the Prussian ship Essex at New Orleans under an order of General Butler on suspicion of containing contraband goods. The Court held the United States liable under the 10th article of the treaty of 1799 with Prussia, which requires damages for such detentions to be paid by either nation when a belligerent exercises belligerent privileges. Chief Justice Drake dissented, mainly on the ground that martial law was supreme at that time in New Orleans, and that the vessel was brought there with the knowledge of the risks incurred in coming in conflict with the will of the military commander. This claim was referred to the Court by a special act of Congress.

Judgment was rendered for $18,990 in favor of Andrew J. Gill for 536 tons of hay used by the army in Colorado in 1864 and 1865.

The Court adjourned till next Monday, the Chief Justice announcing that the remaining cotton cases on the docket would then be proceeded with until finished, after which Court would adjourn until the third Monday of October.

Atlantic National Bank.

The Atlantic National Bank was examined in February and October, 1872. The reports of the examiner show that the capital in the bank was seriously impaired. The Comptroller of the Currency directed that no further dividends should be declared, and accordingly no dividends were made during the year 1872. Bad debts to the amount of $37,400 were charged off during the same year. The defalcation is supposed to have occurred from the use of special deposits and collaterals by the cashier.

National Bank Dividends.

The Comptroller of the Currency has declared a dividend of thirty two per cent. in favor of the creditors of the Unadilla National Bank, of Unadilla, N. Y., and also a dividend of twenty-five per cent. in favor of the creditors of the Scandinavian National Bank of Chicago, payable as soon as a schedule of creditors can be prepared and examined.

Requisitions on National Bank Stockholders.

The Comptroller has directed the receiver of the Eighth National Bank of New York to make a requisition of 54 per cent. upon the shareholders of that bank to supply the deficiency required for the full payment of the creditors. A small requisition is also to be made upon the shareholders of the Farmers and Citizens National Bank of Boston for the same purpose.

Insurance Policies in Suicidal Cases.

The Supreme Court this afternoon decided the case of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York vs. Terry, a case of suicide by poison. The Court holds that facts show the reason of the deceased to be unimpaired, and that his suicide was not his voluntary, intelligent act. On these facts it is held that the company is liable, although the policy provided against suicide.

The Warmoth-Louisiana Case.

It is thought this afternoon by leading members of the Supreme Court Bar that the motion submitted to the Court in conference last Saturday, for the allowing of the appeal in the Warmoth-Louisiana case, which was refused by Judge Durrell in the court below, will go over until the next term.

Reports of Collectors of Internal Revenue.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue soon issue a circular requiring Collectors of Internal Revenue to make two returns during the month of May, from the 1st to the 19th and from the 19th to the 31st, in order that the liabilities for the new bonds may be determined.

OAKDALE.

Plowing Contest Under the Auspices of the Fayette Farmers' Club.

[*Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.*]

OAKDALE, ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA., April 15, 1873.

Although Thursday, April 10th, was such an unpleasant day, we were not, like many of our friends, discouraged by an April shower, but ventured forth with a band of enterprising farmers, accompanied by some half dozen of the most pleasant and agreeable gents imaginable, to the place at which the plowing contest under the auspices of the Fayette Farmers' Club was to be witnessed. Before 10 A. M. seven teams were made, four by men and three by boys, who desired to compete for the premiums, which amounted in all to forty dollars. The Committee of Arrangements had made provision for many more entries, and doubtless their expectations should have been fulfilled had it not been that a great number of persons were deterred from coming by the inclemency of the weather.

Another, and we thought the best, reason why more entries were not made, was because many good plowmen were afraid they could not excel the Fayette farmers, who "take the dirt as it is, all in a scientific way, they having had the advantage of the training of the "Fayette Farmers' Club."

But a small number of plows were presented for trial. Among them the "Scotch Plow," it having been made in Glasgow, and imported by Mr. Dougherty, a member of the club, appeared to arouse the curiosities of those present more than anything else, as it really is a curiosity, and we can think of nothing to which to compare it, not being like any plow we had ever seen. Its construction was very peculiar, the handles being very long, it being of extreme length thirteen feet. Many, too, evinced an interest in the "Heckendorn Plow," and from appearances, it was the favorite plow of a larger majority of the plow-men present. Soon after the trial was opened, and no sooner did it open than those polite guests, the politicians, who then numbered as many as the plowers, became intensely interested, and complimented the men and their teams in the highest terms possible.

Major Gallagher, the able jury commissioner of this county, met with a sad and fatal accident last Saturday evening. He was returning home from his son's store, at Upper Middletown, after dark, and discovering that his wife was too loose, attempted to dismount, when his horse became frightened and threw him off, with his left foot sticking in the stirrup, and dragged him some four hundred yards along the National road or pike. His right leg was broken, and the bones protruded, the muscles of the leg were terribly torn and mangled, his head and face bruised, and internal injuries inflicted. Drs. Walker, Robinson, Sturgeon and Ewing amputated his leg last night, but he was so prostrated by loss of blood and his injuries, that he did not rally, and died this morning at 9 o'clock.

Major Guiler was all through the Mexican war as Sergeant in Co. D, Second Pennsylvania, and participated in the severe battles previous to, and at the capture of the City of Mexico. In 1861 he was elected Major of the celebrated Eighty-fifth Regiment Penna. Volunteers in the war of the rebellion, and served with honor until his health broke down, when he came home and engaged in farming. He was highly respected and honored by a large circle of acquaintances, and especially by the soldiers of his respective regiments. He leaves a widow and four children, and two grand children to mourn their sudden loss.

"O."

HOTEL CLERKS are thus defended by a writer in the Louisville *Courier-Journal*. He says: "Speaking of hotel clerks, I could never, for the life of me, understand why it is that the shafts of all newspaperdom are leveled at this devoted class. So much has been written of their lofty scorn that they have become a proverb for stilted insolence. But there is another side to the picture. Hotel clerks are not all impolite. Hotel guests do not always treat on thanks or on red-hot pinnacles of civility. Indignities and inevitable contentions are short, between that unenviable office and impudence. The very reverse is true, since it is hardly possible that proprietors, in search of politeness, could invariably hit on boors. They, too, as well as travelers, have their petty annoyances, and a great many of them. Think of a poor fellow in tight pants and tighter boots standing all day and half the night in the office to answer questions! Put yourself in his place for only a few short weeks, and learn to be just and fear not. Remember, you are not the first one who has asked him (at least a half dozen times) when the train starts—even while the hour is placarded right under your nose. Guests are sometimes impudent themselves, feeling, no doubt, that because a man sells his meat and bread he necessarily sells his sensitiveness with it."

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, April 26, 1873.

Defalcation in the Atlantic National Bank.

Rumors began to circulate in Wall street today soon after noon concerning the solvency of the Atlantic National Bank, No. 17 Nassau street. The bank was originally started twenty years ago as a State institution, but was changed into a National bank soon after the act authorizing such banks was passed by Congress. The capital upon which it did business was fixed at $300,000. The bank sustained severe losses soon after it opened by the depreciation of securities which it held as collateral for loans and which were not redeemed; consequently it has never had the reputation of being strong, and many bankers and business men in the street did not even know that such a concern existed. Its checks passed regularly through the Clearing House, which was first advised of its condition to-day. Although the Clearing House officials had not regarded the bank as strong, they were not prepared for the disclosures which took place about 1 o'clock, when G. J. Tallor, cashier, stepped in, and after asking for Mr. Tappan, chairman of the Clearing House Examining Committee, announced that the bank was insolvent, and that he was a defaulter in the amount of $400,000, which he had taken from the funds and lost in stock speculations. Tappan, who is President of the Gallatin National Bank, was perfectly astounded at the revelation, and immediately made preparations for an examination of the bank and its affairs on the part of the Clearing House Committee, which is authorized to take such course for the protection of the banks and public. Tainter, the Cashier, told Tappan he had come to him because he felt more like giving him the information than any one else, and that he wished to aid in whatever investigation might take place. The reason of the bank's embarrassment reached the street so late in the afternoon that but few depositors gathered about the doors to make a run on the delinquency. One customer, who had deposited a few hundred dollars at 2:50, gained an entrance and talked rather lively for a short time concerning the thieving of men who took money up to the last moment, when they knew that they were hopelessly insolvent. But with that

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Four O'Clock.

FOREIGN.

The British Lion Still Growling Over the Geneva Arbitration and San Juan Boundary Decision—Recruiting of Volunteers in Spain—The Italian Cabinet Crisis.

GREAT BRITAIN.
House of Commons.

LONDON, May 2.—In the House of Commons to-night, Lord George Hamilton called attention to the nature of the reflections to the Treaty of 1846, which, under the Treaty of Washington, was submitted, together with the Northwestern Boundary question, to the decision of the German Emperor. He regretted that the English Government had allowed upon that part of the Oregon treaty an interpretation fatal to the just claims of England. Rosario strait, long after 1846, was the only known navigable channel between Oregon and Vancouver's Island, and hence was undoubtedly the channel indicated in the treaty of 1846. Yet, the Government, with unhappy ingenuity, excluded the arbitrator from the consideration of this particular channel. He found no fault with Emperor William. He thought the Geneva Arbitrators would have acted more wisely had they anticipated his method and confined themselves to rendering their decision without giving the reasons thereof.

Lord Hamilton said he would make no motion, and only desired to obtain from the House such an expression of opinion as would discourage the making of treaties hereafter on the "Give all and take nothing" principle.

Captain Ballie Cochrane said Earl Granville's foreign policy had always been the reverse of that of Aberdeen, Palmerston, Russell and Stanley. It had recently given to Russia five hundred miles of frontier in Asia. The negotiations with the United States had been pursued in accordance with the same policy of conciliation and humiliation.

Viscount Enfield defended Earl Granville, and vindicated the course he had taken. The North western boundary question was an intricate one, and none was better adapted for arbitration. He recited the history of the boundary disputed, successive negotiations, and final settlement. As an Englishman he regretted the decision, but he cheerfully and ungrudgingly accepted it.

Hon. Percy Wyndham regarded the Emperor's decision as a natural one, because the concession in the Washington Treaty excluded evidence which might have led to a different result.

Mr. Eastwick thought the Government should have insisted on a strict adherence to the terms of the treaty of 1846, in which the word "middle channel" was plainly used.

Viscount Bury could not but feel that the Emperor's decision was a serious blow, but it would be a waste of time to re-open the negotiation. Probably arbitration would soon be required again to settle the boundary line between Alaska and British Columbia.

Lord John Manners said the Government was unwise in consenting to a restricted instead of an open arbitration.

Gladstone contended that restricted arbitration was better than none. While the English had been defeated, he showed that the arbitration had removed causes of irritation and restored friendliness between two great nations. The subject was then dropped.

SPAIN.
Recruiting of Volunteers.

MADRID, May 2.—Recruiting of volunteers who are to be brought into active service against the Carlists is in progress throughout Spain.

TURKEY.

Rear Admiral Alden at the Sultan's Palace.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 2.—Rear Admiral Jas. Alden, of the United States Navy, visited the Sultan yesterday, and in the evening took his departure for Vienna.

ITALY.
The Ministerial Crisis.

ROME, May 2.—The ministerial crisis continues. The King has consulted Ricasoli and Minghetti, who both advise the return of the ministry to office.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, MAY 3, 1873—1 A. M.

Synopsis for the Past Twenty-Four Hours.

The barometer has continued falling, with north-easterly and northerly winds. Threatening weather and rain in the Middle States and lower lakes. In Canada and New England, brisk northerly winds, falling barometer, and occasional rainy weather prevail. Southwesterly winds, increasing pressure, generally clear and clearing weather in the South Atlantic States. South-westerly winds, partly cloudy and clearing, weather and occasional rains prevail from the north-west to the Lower Ohio and Lower Missouri valleys.

Probabilities.

In the Middle States and in the lower lake region falling barometer, lower temperature, north-easterly to north-westerly winds, cloudy weather and rain; generally clearing in Virginia and Maryland this afternoon.

For Canada and New England, north-easterly and northerly winds, falling barometer, lower temperature, threatening weather and rain.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, south-westerly to north-westerly winds, cool, clearing and clear weather with rising barometer.

For the north-west and upper lakes, thence southward to Kentucky and Missouri, partly cloudy and clearing weather, rising barometer and low temperature.

Cautionary Signals

Continue at Duluth, Milwaukee, Chicago, Grand Haven, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Buffalo, Rochester, Oswego, Eastport, Portland, Boston, Woods Hole, New London, New Haven, New York, Baltimore, Cape May, Norfork, Wilmington, Charleston and Savannah.

THE RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, May 2.—Captain Charley Muhleman last night purchased the Mollie Ragon for the Wheeling, Parkersburg and Cincinnati Transportation Company. She will at once take the place of the New State in the Wheeling and Pittsburgh trade.....The bids that are being examined in New York for the transportation of Indian goods on the Upper Missouri are mainly from St. Louis, Pittsburgh, and Chicago. The amount of freight in question is reported at 25,000,000 or 12,500,000 pounds, and is the largest contract ever considered for transportation on the Missouri.....Laborers are now receiving from $35 to $45 a month on the upper and lower rivers, where they formerly got as high as $50 and $60 per month. This decrease in wages is owing to the dull times, and laborers are not over plenty in consequence.

CINCINNATI, O., May 2.—River twenty-two feet six inches; rising. Departed—Andes, Wheeling. The low boat J. N. Phillips went down from Pomeroy to Nashville. Raining since dark; warmer.

LOUISVILLE, May 2.—River risen 7 inches in the past twenty-four hours; rising; 8 feet 4 inches in canal; 6 feet 4 inches in chute. Raining nearly all and to-night. Business moderate. Arrived—Armadillo, Cincinnati, Lawrence, Nashville; Charley Bowen and barges, Big Condor and Pomeroy, Cincinnati; J. S. Neal, Cumberland River. Departed — Bowen, Condor and Neal, Pomeroy; Means and barges, Steubenville; Lawrence, Cincinnati. The Armadillo expects to get off for the Arkansas River to-night. The steamer Mollie Rogers has been purchased to take the place of the New State in the Wheeling and Cincinnati trade. The machinery of the Kate Kinney will be sold in this city on the 15th.

EVANSVILLE, May 2.—Cloudy and cool; growing colder; mercury 54 to 60. River risen 7 inches. Up—James Gilmore, 7:30; Florence Lee, 9; Quickstep, 6 A. M.; Fayette 9; George Roberts, 11; H. S. Turner and Charley Brown, 1:30 P. M. Down—Liberty No. 4, 6 A. M.; Andy Baum, 10; Charmer, 11; Mary Ament, 12:30 P. M.; Joe Parker, 1; Tarascon and Smoky City, 10:30.

CAIRO, May 2.—Arrived—Warner, St. Louis, 1 P. M.; Mary Foe, Arkansas river, 2; Lee, New Orleans, 3; John Kellogg, St. Louis, 4; Shannon, Memphis, and Capital City, St. Louis, 6; Arkansas Belle, Evansville; Bismarck, New Orleans. Departed—Nashville, Arkansas river, 1 P. M.; W. Cowen, St. Louis, 2; Mary Foe, St. Louis, 2; Shannon, Cincinnati, 7. River risen 18 inches. Cloudy; mercury 56.

LITTLE ROCK, May 2.—A dispatch to the Gazette from Pine Bluff announces the sinking of the steamer Edinburgh at Swan Lake, thirty miles below Pine Bluff, yesterday. She was *en route* from New Orleans for this city, loaded with railroad iron for the Cairo and Fulton Railroad.

ST. LOUIS, May 2.—Arrived—Johnson, Keokuk; St. Joseph, Memphis; Mollie Ebert and City of Quincy, New Orleans; Dubuque, St. Paul; St. Johns, Peoria. Departed—Johnson, Keokuk; John Means and Arkansas Belle, Memphis; Dubuque, St. Paul. River rising; rain all to-day; continues to-night.

VICKSBURG, May 2.—Down—Katie, Up—Belle Lee, Thompson Dean and Belle of Shreveport. Arrived—Marble City. Clear and pleasant. River rising.

NEW ORLEANS, May 2.—No arrivals. Departed—Rich Longworth, Cincinnati; Jno. B. Maude, Memphis. Clear and pleasant.

—Brown Brower, colored, was hanged at Searcy, White county, Ark., on Friday, for the murder of another colored man.

—The awards for Indian supplies for the year have all been made, the last being closed in New York on Friday.

—President Grant will hold a reception in Galena, Ill., this afternoon.

MONDAY'S TRAGEDY.

The Mysterious Murder Still a Mystery.

A PARTIAL HEARING HAD.

Nothing Yet Proven Against the Men in Custody.

THE INTEREST IN THE CASE STILL INTENSE.

The Evidence Adduced Yesterday in Full.

The interest taken in the mysterious murder of the girl Lizzie Cline, at Saltsburg, was fully fully shown yesterday by the immense throng that crowded the Municipal Hall in order to witness the hearing of the two accused, Pohle and Hyndeman.

The hearing was held in the Chamber of the Common Council. The inside of the railing was reserved for reporters and witnesses, but the crowd was so great that they took possession of all parts of the hall, obstructing all passageways. The Mayor was prompt at ten o'clock, and took his seat at the desk, and the

PRISONERS, POHLE AND HYNDEMAN

were brought in handcuffed.

They were assigned seats near the Mayor's desk. The crowd tried very hard to get a glimpse of the accused, and of course their being brought in caused great commotion, but the Mayor's gavel came down, and order was restored. The appearance of the prisoners was somewhat more inviting than upon the day upon which they were arrested. They had clean collars on, though they wore the same clothes. They entered the Court room

PERFECTLY CALM,

showing no fear or uneasiness whatever. But when they sat down the shorter of the two, Hyndeman, whose face is anything but attractive, seemed to be somewhat agitated. Though it did not apparently show itself, yet it could be seen by restlessness of his eyes, that the prisoner was laboring under a great mental excitement. Pohle seemed very calm, and appeared to take the matter very coolly. He does not at all look like a man who could be capable of committing so terrible a crime, yet there is something in his eye that one would not like to see.

John Coyle, Esq., acted for the prosecution, and Marshall Swartzwelder, Esq., for the prisoner.

The proceedings were opened by

CLERK PATTERSON READING THE CHARGE

Which had been preferred against the prisoners. They stood up while the charge was being read. After this M. Swartzwelder, Esq., said that at the request of the prison chaplain he appeared as counsel for the accused. He was anxious that the guilty should be discovered, and he was also anxious that the parties under arrest, in view of the clamor which had been raised, should have a fair hearing.

MRS. CLINE'S STATEMENT.

Mrs. Cline, sworn—Live at Crooked Run, Versailles township; knew Lizzie Cline; she was thirteen years, seven months and fourteen days old; she was no relation of mine; she lived with me seven years; she is now dead; she left home on Monday morning between eight and nine o'clock by my clock; it was about an hour fast; she started for Shank's store; she stayed too long and I got uneasy; I started to look for her; I left home a little after twelve o'clock; I left my children at a neighbor's; I started over the hill and could see nothing until I came to the spot where she was lying; the place was about half way between our house and the store; her head was lying in a hole off the road, and her feet were on the road; her head was swimming in blood, and her clothes were bloody; I lifted her head and called to her many times to speak; I then called for assistance; a long time elapsed, when four men came; one was Charles Schwenk; they carried her down to a house where she died; she was alive and moving her limbs when I found her; she never said a word; her bonnet, roll and net were torn off her head and lying by her head; I gathered them up with the purchases she had made at the store; I did not go back to the place; have never been there since until this morning, when on my way to the station; did not find anything; did not find a basket; heard of a man finding a button; it was shortly after twelve when I found her; she died about three; Drs. Maginni, Taylor and Vankirk were summoned.

Cross-examined—Have lived at Crooked Run since January; for nearly seven years previous had lived at Saltsburg; have two children of my own; one eight months, and one three years; my husband is living; he works at Brown's coal works; nobody was in my house the morning I sent Lizzie but myself, children and Lizzie; my husband was not at home; he goes away about three o'clock in the morning and does not return until five in the evening; Lizzie wore a brown dress, white apron, had a net and sunbonnet; she had shoes and stockings; sent her for lard, tea, and sugar; I sent her between eight or nine o my clock was an hour fast; that would make it between seven and eight; we ate our breakfast about eight by my time; she then got ready and went; our house is on the public road leading to the turnpike at Turtle Creek and Pittsburgh; it is a township road; in going to Saltsburg we take the road to McKeesport as far as Auberle's house; from that point there is a path over the hill and down from Saltsburg; I could walk from Auberle's to Saltsburg in twenty minutes; the top of the hill is level; from our house to Auberle's is about half a mile; there are houses nearer mine than Auberle's; Mrs. Fife, a widow, lives near; I left my children there; the next house is Jim Dodds; he is a teamster; there are houses all along the road; Auberle's is the last house between Saltsburg and her house; the path leased by all the Crooked Run people in going to Saltsburg; it goes through woods all the way; you have to cross two fences; it would take from half to three-quarters of an hour to walk from our house to Saltsburg; I did not start to look for her until a little after twelve o'clock by the right time; didn't meet any person from the time I left Auberle's until I found the body; didn't see any one; the little dead lay on her left side in the ground with her feet; she was lying on her back; her eyes were wide open; her hands were down by her side; she moved her limbs after I came; her knees were exposed her bonnet, roll and net were lying by her side; they were scattered around; they were covered with blood; her clothes would hardly be recognized, and her shawl was wet with blood; it was lying under her; she was found in the woods, only a few yards from the brow of the hill; the woods are clear and light, not a bit shady; her basket was lying on its side near her; her little book was near it; the Psalms not over; turned; the paper in the basket was sprinkled with blood and so was the bucket; did not look for any sticks or stones lying near her; I was too bad scared to pay any attention to such things; I saw her before I reached her; I called to her and said several times, "Liza, speak to me, speak to me;" when I lifted her I saw the hole in her brain; when I laid her down, I ran to the house and left the children; I went for help; called a long time before any person came; the four men came from a car on the railroad where they were working; they came straight from the railroad; there is a house on the railroad where Auberle's live; don't know who lives in it; about half an hour after we moved her, it commenced to rain; can't remember if it rained on Sunday; the ground was very dry on the hill; there are a few bushes on the path; her head was lying near the log; she was not undressed until the next day after the Coroner had been there; I expected her home at eleven o'clock; she was always regular; I sent every week; she was strong and big; nearly as large as me; after her death she was taken to my house; don't know whether I knew any of the parties who came when I called except Mr. Schwenk; there were horses in the field and I think she was afraid of them; she had often told me she was; there were horses in the field when I went there; she was in good humor when she left; I asked her if she would go before or after dinner; she said she would prefer going before dinner.

Charles Schwenk, sworn—Was working at Riverside at the time of the murder unloading coke; went up the hill, having been attracted by

THE CRIES OF A WOMAN.

I saw the carpenters running, and said to Mr. Little, what's the matter on the hill? I said somebody had stopped a woman; myself, Little and three carpenters ran up; saw Mrs. Cline holding my horse on the ground; we made a stretcher out of a shawl and carried the child to the house of August Auberle; Dr. Maginni came before I left the house; the ground where the body was, looked as if there had been a hard struggle; the girl's feet were lying against the log; Mrs. Cline was trying to hold her head up; there was a great deal of blood; saw two stones and a piece of rail two and a half feet long lying by her side; they were covered with blood [piece of rail produced]; that is the piece of rail I saw; it lay on one side of her; myself and the carpenters brought the stones to a toolhouse where I work; they were covered with blood and hair; on the day of the inquest we took them to Mr. Cline's house; haven't seen them since; it was near one o'clock when I first ran up the hill; I was working at the foot of the hill; the path up the hill is in view from the siding is about one hundred yards from the path leading over the hill; had been working there from six o'clock in the morning until the time the alarm was given; saw no persons coming down the path during the forenoon; didn't see any persons coming down the hill; saw two men passing down the railroad towards Saltsburg; that was between ten and eleven; they were talking loud and I looked out of the car and saw them; those are the two men (Pohle and Hyndeman) that I saw; the first I saw of the men was just opposite the car where I was; persons coming down the hill from the place where the murder was committed would strike the railroad a little above where I was; they were not walking fast or slow; was in company with Mr. Hutchinson when he measured the tracks.

Cross-examined—The siding is about a quarter of a mile above Shank's store, which is in Saltsburg; from where I was working to the place I found the body was about one hundred and fifty yards; have often traveled the path over the hill; the place where the body was found to Shank's is about a mile; there is a township road between the railroad and the hill; I think it was nearest to eleven when I first saw the men; I judged by the trains passing; one passes down about ten and one up about half-past ten; the up train had passed about ten or fifteen minutes; they didn't have anything in their hands; noticed nothing unusual about their dress; knew they were strangers and took a good look at them; the carpenters reached the body before I did; the girl was groaning and moving her arms; didn't pay any attention to the tracks; there was so much excitement; the ground was torn up and kicked around; her feet were against the log; her knees were drawn up when I first saw her; noticed the wounds on the child's head; the ground all around was very bloody;

HER CLOTHING WAS ALSO BLOODY.

Didn't notice her net and bonnet; when I came back from Auberle's I noticed a string which I thought was a garter; there were horses and cows on the hill; there were tracks all about; one of the tracks made by a horse was filled with blood; one of the stones I picked up was lying on her right side; the other was lying on the other; they were covered with blood and hair; they were flat, with sharp edges; the body was near the brow of the hill; the woods are open and clear; it was used for picnic grounds; the grounds are covered with sod; they were dry; did not examine for tracks until we came back from Auberle's; Dr. Maginni came before myself and the three carpenters left the house; we then went back and found the stones; the carpenters measured them and fitted them in the holes; saw the pieces of the rail at her left side near her feet; the fence is about ten or fifteen yards on the hill; saw blood on the pieces; did not pick them up at the time; the blood was spatted along them; they were not picked up until some days after; Mr. Hutchinson was between the time; we went back the first time about one o'clock, and the second time about three; we started out for the purpose of looking for tracks; we found tracks leading from the place of the murder to a large rock, where they seemed to have been stamping about; the tracks lead to the railroad, and the last tracks at the railroad were pointing to Saltsburg; the ground was soft and the tracks were distinct enough to tell the character of the shoes; we tracked only two persons down the hill; the tracks did not keep the path; they ran down over the hill to the railroad; I could see the place where the tracks lead down the hill from where I worked; could trace the tracks from the foot of the hill across the township road to the railroad; didn't see any person coming down that place; didn't notice any other person going down one of these roads near that time; I live in Saltsburg; am married and have a family; know the deceased well; she lived in Saltsburg until within a few months.

Theodore Cummings, sworn—Am a carpenter, live at Braddocks; am one of the witnesses referred to by Schwenk; about a quarter to one was attracted by the scream of a woman.

She must have screamed ten or twelve times before we paid any attention; some woman then called that some men were

ATTACKING A WOMAN

On the hill; we ran up and saw a woman holding a little girl's head in her arms; she asked us to carry her to Auberle's; myself, Wm. Jack and Thomas McDonald ran up together; the child was covered with blood; there were three stones lying beside her, and a piece of stick or rail; there was blood and hair on two of the stones and stick; took charge of one, and Mr. Schwenk the other; we took them to the school house where we were working; from where we worked to the place where the body lay was about two hundred and fifty yards; we had been working all day; had seen no person passing up; saw two men passing down the railroad as near as I can tell; about a quarter of eleven; we were working only a few steps above where Schwenk was working; couldn't recognize the men; they spoke to McDonald and Jack, but not to me; I hunted for tracks; I first struck the tracks about the place that we couldn't designate them; one of the stones had been embedded about six feet from the place where we found them; they fitted perfectly in the places.

Cross-examined—The stones were flat, with sharp edges; the ground is not rocky; when I first saw the blood I didn't notice whether it was thin or coagulated; the second time I saw it was thick; as near as I can tell it was in the same spot where she was lying; the place was about half way between our house and the store; her head was lying in a hole off the road, and her feet were on the road; her head was swimming in blood, and her clothes were bloody; I lifted her head and called to her many times to speak; I then called for assistance; a long time elapsed, when four men came; one was Charles Schwenk; they carried her down to a house where she died; she was alive and moving her limbs when I found her; she never said a word; her bonnet, roll and net were torn off her head and lying by her head; I gathered them up with the purchases she had made at the store; I did not go back to the place; have never been there since until this morning, when on my way to the station; did not find anything; did not find a basket; heard of a man finding a button; it was shortly after twelve when I found her; she died about three; Drs. Maginni, Taylor and Vankirk were summoned.

Thomas McDonald, sworn—Am a carpenter by occupation; am one of the parties referred to by previous witness; it was about a quarter of one when we found the body; saw two men passing down the railroad towards Port Perry; know Mrs. Cline; she is a very modest woman; the girl lived there seven years; Cline worked for me.

Re-direct. The train goes through Saltsburg about ten o'clock.

Robert Hutchinson, sworn—Reside at Saltsburg; on Monday morning I was at work at the mines; saw these two men about fifteen or twenty minutes after eleven o'clock, coming down the road; they spoke to me and asked the road to Port Perry; asked for a tavern; did not see Lizzie Mem Monday; heard of the murder about one o'clock; started for Port Perry; heard these men had been there; went back home, took a rule and measured the tracks; went up the path; supposed the route she took; saw indications of the scuffle; made the examination between three and four o'clock on Monday afternoon; went to the brow of the hill; followed the path until I found tracks going over the hill to the grove; found large tracks; one was larger than the other; traced them to the road where I lost the trail; the ground had been so much traveled over that I could find no further tracks; traced them down the road; found tracks similar approaching the scene of the outrage; I had a rule when I measured the tracks; the detectives had a tape line; afterwards Detectives Wilmot and Scott took the shoes up; their measurement was a little longer than mine; they measured alike across the ball of the foot; the shoes exactly corresponded with the tracks.

Cross-examined—I found distinct tracks

AFTER THE MURDER;

it rained after the crime had been committed; could notice the tracks very plainly whenever we approached a tree where they had been; It was on the road to Port Perry I saw the tracks on the hill; traced them down the grades until they struck the railroad; don't know whether they were made before or after the rain; the detectives went up on Tuesday afternoon; the tracks indicated that the shoes were rights and lefts; Detective Wilmot had a pair of gaiters; there were other tracks there; after I took them we had rained; we found some of the tracks on Monday, in order to identify them; the same marks were there next day. I did not mark any; Swank did; I only measured them; I could recognize them.

William Wells, sworn—Am a butcher; live above Port Perry; went to Port Perry Monday afternoon; went up with the officers when they measured the tracks.

Seth Wilmot, sworn—Went up to investigate tracks; took up a tape and a pair of shoes; Kennedy gave them to me; they belonged to prisoner; went up to hill where the murder was committed; measured tracks; corresponded with the smaller shoe, a No. 7; found the same track below, and a larger one than the first track; the larger shoe corresponded with it; traced marks of the men's feet down; down one of these tracks was run down; there were several tracks behind the sheltering rocks; there were two distinct men's tracks going down the hill; saw tracks that looked as though the men had gone down the hill on their hands; took measures of the obvious day with him; a person at the shelving rock would be hid from observation, except from the railroad.

Cross-examined—Went up Tuesday afternoon; went direct where the body had lain; did not go up the path;

WENT BY A LOG HOUSE,

and then struck the path; don't know whether it rained on Monday night or not; found water in a track and in trees; found a distinct track in clay ground; there appeared to have been considerable tramping there; Mr. Hutchinson called my attention to it; he stated he had measured the ground; was soft; it was the same kind of ground as the impression; think it was made by a left foot; am not positive; this was the only track measured immediately on the scene of the murder; my attention was particularly called to this; found considerable blood next day in a cow track; it was no horse track; there were horses in the field; am positive it was a cow track; examined it; the body had lain on the brow of the hill; found the log on the side of the hill near the top; found several tracks between the brow of the hill and where the body lay; paid no attention to second track; there were distinct tracks between the track and the brow of the hill about twenty yards from the body; the ground was a reddish clay; found a right boot track; am confident it was a right; found no nail marks; merely an impression of a shoe; two tracks, one a larger; one was a No. 7 and one an 8; the hill is not very steep where I found these tracks; measured the shoe and made another impression with the shoe alongside the track; measured them both and they corresponded; found trail further down; still traced it below the rock; Mr. Hutchinson told me I would find further trail down the road; found no other tracks—simply trails; measured in level ground going down; only measured those distinctly under the tree and the one I made; found a second impression and measured that; don't know whether they were made before or after the rain; the one on the top of the hill was made before the rain.

IT WAS FILLED WITH WATER.

Was up there yesterday; made inquiries for information in the neighborhood; did not go to the ground; went to McKeesport; would not swear the tracks were made by those shoes, but those like them; the largest shoe made the deepest impression.

James Dean, sworn—I and officer Kennedy arrested the two men; went up with officer Wilmot to examine the tracks; got two pair of shoes; they belonged to prisoners; Cross-examined—Saw them on Tuesday, at about nine o'clock, on the corner of Penn avenue and Tenth street, going out with avenue, both in the same direction; they answered description given; let them pass; gentleman asked if we watched them; followed them to between Eleventh and Twelfth streets; the small one walked ahead of the other one; I arrested the little fellow; told Kennedy to "smail" the tall one, and he "snailed" him; I said "small;" I know it was "snail" I said; was present when the shoes were taken from them; it was at the jail their shoes and shirts were taken from them; their shoes were very muddy; went up to the scene of the murder on Tuesday; shoes resembled; these are the shoes; they are dryer now than they were then.

THE COUNSEL SPEAK.

After the officer had been examined, John Coyle, Esq., counsel for the prosecution, asked a continuation of the hearing until some time next week, as important facts in connection with the murder had been found who have not been summoned, and who are willing to testify. He thought that it was due the public that this murder be thoroughly investigated, and if possible the guilty parties brought to justice. Marshall Swatzwelder, Esq., counsel for defence said that he thought it unjust that the prisoners be held any longer than was necessary. He stated that so far nothing was found against them, and he wanted to see this matter finished, and if the prisoners were proven to have had no connection with this affair, that they be honorably discharged.

The Mayor stated it was necessary to produce these witnesses, as important facts bearing upon the case were to be developed by them. He would adjourn the hearing until next Wednesday afternoon at one o'clock, by which time all the material witnesses will be present.

STILL IN THE DARK.

The case, as far as developed yesterday, did not show much that would tend to implicate the men now in custody as being guilty of the crime. The testimony of Col. Bayne, in full thorough examination the witnesses had to undergo showed that the authorities are determined to ferret out the guilty parties if possible.

WHAT THE PRISONERS SAY.

Hyndeman, one of the prisoners, stated yesterday had he seen the morning papers on Tuesday morning before he was arrested he would have given himself up and thus shown that he had no connection with the affair. The officers do not acknowledge that they were on the hill the day of the murder, but totally deny that part of the story. They say, however, they were on the hill on Monday, to carry the news. A new development yesterday, outside of what the witnesses stated, and the case is still wrapped in as dark a mystery as ever.

Purity and Reliability.

Our city friends are indeed fortunate in having in their midst such a reliable establishment for the sale of pure liquors as that of Messrs. Dillinger & Stevenson, No. 57 Second avenue. They have had an experience ranging through a long series of years; their judgment in selecting is excellent, while their facilities are of the most extensive character. At their establishment will be found the very finest brands of imported and domestic liquors, whiskies, gins, cutters and fitters, who has received an extensive and fashionable assortment of the very best quality of cloths, cassimeres, and vesting, which he will make into suits, that cannot fail to render complete satisfaction to those who may favor him with their orders. Mr. Tiegel will not permit a suit to leave his hands unless it be tip-top in every respect, both of shape and make.

No. 53 Smithfield Street.

At the above number is to be found a first class merchant tailoring establishment, presided over by B. Tiegel, the prince of cutters and fitters, who has received an extensive and fashionable assortment of the very best quality of cloths, cassimeres, and vesting, which he will make into suits, that cannot fail to render complete satisfaction to those who may favor him with their orders. Mr. Tiegel will not permit a suit to leave his hands unless it be tip-top in every respect, both of shape and make.

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or suits at
M. MENTZER & SON'S.

AMONG THE CHURCHES.

Personal and Otherwise.

A METHODIST (non-Episcopal) Sabbath School has been organized at the East End with fifty scholars.

REV. JOHN MORROW will preach in the Third U. P. Church, Allegheny, to-morrow morning and afternoon.

REV. R. T. PRICE will be installed pastor of the Church of Bellevue, Presbytery of Allegheny, on Thursday evening the 8th of May.

REV. WILLIAM HANNA has excepted the call to the Church of Hebron, Presbytery of Pittsburgh, and will be installed on the 22d of May.

REV. BISHOP SIMPSON was in town during the present week. His family will leave for their summer resort at Long Branch next week.

REV. A. K. BELL, D. D., will preach at the Fourth avenue Baptist church, Sunday, May 4, 1873, at 10¾ A. M. and at 7½ o'clock, P. M.

REV. DR. W. A. DAVIDSON to-morrow evening will preach the first of a series of sermons to young folks in Emory M. E. Church, East End.

MR. WILLIAM MCKIBBIN has accepted the call to the Church of Minersville, in this city, and arrangements have been made for his installation.

REV. J. W. EBBINGHANS, late of the Brady's Bend charge, has received a call to become pastor of the St. Paul's Lutheran congregation, Pittsburgh.

THOS. WILL be preaching in the Central U. P. Church, Allegheny, to-morrow morning and afternoon by the pastor, Rev. J. M. Johnston—he having returned from Michigan on Friday.

AT the last meeting of the Presbytery of Pittsburgh, Rev. S. A. Taggart presented a certificate of dismissal from the U. P. Presbytery of Westmoreland and was received as a member of Presbytery.

REV. J. R. BRITTAIN, of Greenville, Pa., has received a unanimous call to become the pastor of the U. P. Church of Steubenville, Ohio, lately made vacant by the resignation of Rev. T. J. Kennedy.

AT the last meeting of the Presbytery of Redstone, Mr. Wm. S. Sloan, licentiate, was dismissed from the Presbytery of Redstone to Pittsburgh, with a view of accepting the call from the congregation of Westminster.

REV. J. W. BAIN has removed with his family from New Castle, Pa., to Allegheny city; he resigned his charge there some time ago. Mr. Bain will preach three Sabbaths for the Third U. P. congregation commencing to-morrow week.

REV. ALEXANDER CLARK, editor of the *Methodist Recorder*, will leave early next week for Alabama, to attend as fraternal delegate the colored Conference of the Congregation Methodist Church (colored), which holds its session in Huntsville.

THE new version of Psalms has been introduced into the Sabbath school connected with the Fifth U. P. Church Allegheny, Rev. J. W. Witherspoon, some few of the older members are said to be a little dissatisfied, but it is probable that they will soon become reconciled.

REV. EMANUEL C. MUELLER, pastor of the St. James German Lutheran Congregation of this city, was recently made the recipient of a very fine gold watch, presented to him by the members of the consistory, as a recognition of his successful services in building up the congregation.

RIGHT REV. M. DOMENEC will administer the Sacrament of Confirmation at St. Joseph's church, Sharpsburg, at 10½ o'clock on Sunday, May 4th, Feast of the Patronage of St. Joseph. The Bishop will bless and lay the first stone of the new St. Joseph's church at 3½ o'clock on Sunday afternoon.

THE Lutheran Churches in this vicinity have had accessions to their Church membership since Easter, as follows: Grace Church, Rev. T. J. Barkley, 18; First church Allegheny, Rev. J. A. Hoffheims, 10; St. James, Pittsburgh, Rev. E. C. Mueller, 10; Zion's Congregation, Pittsburgh, Rev. G. B. Russell, 19.

THE Rev. Dr. Thomas Crumpton, rector of St. Paul's Church, Lacyville, owing to continued illness, is not able to minister to his parish. The church will nevertheless, be opened tomorrow for divine service. The Rev. Dr. Wm. Preston will officiate in morning service at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. Dr. W. H. Spalding, rector of St. Peter's in the afternoon at 3 o'clock.

THE Sabbath School connected with the Second U. P. Church, Allegheny, under the superintendence of Mr. Hugh McKee, exhibits cheering indications of prosperity. It numbers two hundred and fifty scholars, and has given during the past year to the various mission enterprises of the Church $880, besides having added recently to its already large library, two hundred new volumes.

TO-MORROW, SUNDAY afternoon, the first of a series of lectures will be delivered, by Rev. Dr. Holmes of Allegheny City, in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, commencing at 3½ o'clock. His subject will be "The good and bad in Unbelief" and will be an honest and fair statement of the advantages and the dangers of unbelief.

THE numerous friends of the Rev. C. A. Dickey, formerly of the Fourth U. P. Church, Allegheny, now of St. Louis, will regret to learn that he is lying dangerously ill, at his residence in that city. We hope to be able soon to record his recovery. Mr. Dickey is pastor of one of the leading Presbyterian churches of St. Louis, and there, as here, is highly esteemed both as a minister and a man.

THE Wylie Avenue church returns thanks to the "Young Ladies Missionary Society" of the First U. P. church of Allegheny for an additional donation of twenty-five dollars for the building fund. This is not the first kindness received from this congregation for all of which thanks are hereby tendered. Also acknowledgement is made of a donation of forty dollars from the Sabbath School of the 2nd U. P. church.

THE Presbytery of Allegheny, by its Committee on Church Extension, organized a church at Springdale, on Thursday, April 24th. Rev. Matthew Maclean and Michael Shoop, were elected elders, and Messrs. Bunting, Shoop, Pillow, and Maclean were elected trustees. The services were thrilling in this new organization, have been heretofore connected with Parnassus, Springdale is on the West Penna. Railroad, about fourteen miles from Allegheny.

THE Ladies' Missionary Society of the Second Presbyterian church, Rev. Dr. Howard's, is doing a practical work by sustaining a missionary school in Siam directly through their contributions. They have sent out a very fine organ to the school, and have also sustained it by their contributions. The officers of the Society are—Mrs. James A. Lowrie, President; Mrs. Washington McClintock, Jr., Secretary, and Miss Minnie McClintock, Treasurer.

THE social meeting at the First Methodist Church last evening, the occasion of farewell to the retiring pastor, Rev. I. W. McKeever, and of welcome to the new pastor, Dr. Murray, from Baltimore, was largely attended and very pleasant. An address of greeting, with other references to the faithful retiring pastor, who has been called to a chair at Adrian College, was delivered by Alexander Clark, editor of the *Recorder*, who spoke on behalf of the Church. Mrs. Grimes, wife of Dr. Murray, was present and full of good courage. The feast, prepared by the ladies, was heartily enjoyed, and the occasion throughout one of pleasant incidents.

THE fact that the introduction of the revised version of the Psalms into all the U. P. churches in Allegheny city is contemplated, has, as might be expected, created considerable commotion among the different U. P. congregations of our sister city. There is a strong opposition to their introduction on the part of a good many of the members and laymen, too, but the ministers, we understand, are a unit in their favor, and there is not much doubt but what they will, sooner or later, carry the day. A prominent U. P. church is the only congregation in Allegheny into which the new version has been introduced. The Fourth, recently ak a congregational meeting voted in favor of the new version by a large majority, but it was deemed prudent for the sake of harmony not to attempt their introduction for the present.

UNDER date of April 28th, the Rt. Rev. J. B. Orford, Bishop of the Diocese of Pittsburgh, has addressed a pastoral to the clergy and laity of the laity of the diocese, from which we make the following extract relative to his recent sickness and the present state of his health: "MY VERY DEAR BRETHREN.—You know why I am not now making my proposed round of visitations among you. God's hand has been laid upon me in a sudden and severe illness, through which He mercifully sustained me, and from which He is now gradually restoring me. But, for months to come, I must abstain from the work which it has been my privilege and comfort to do among you. It is my prayer and confidence that God will make His work go forward in the Diocese as well without my poor agency as with it; nay, that He will now give to us all more of the grace of believing prayer for the outpouring of His Spirit on our Diocese, and that in every Parish and Mission, minister and people will become specially earnest, and careful to do His work so diligently that this may prove a time, not of loss but of gain to us all."

PLYMOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH was organized November 1st, 1859, with a membership of forty-nine persons. Its pastors have been as follows: Rev. Samuel Jacobs, commenced December 1st, 1859, ended November 1st, 1860; Rev. S. K. Kane, commenced April 1st, 1861, ended July 23d, 1862. Rev. James H. Lyon, commenced March 23d, 1863, ended April 18th, 1865. Rev. Henry D. Moore, commenced December 13th, 1865, ended April 1st, 1867. Rev. H. R. Ennsworth, commenced December 18th, 1867, ended June 10th, 1868. Rev. E. Y. Garrette, commenced December 20th, 1868, ended September, 26th, 1872. Rev. J. H. Crumb, commenced October 1st, 1872, and is the present pastor. Since its organization, this church has received to membership two hundred and forty-one persons, ninety-one of whom have been upon profession of faith. It has lost by death and dismission one hundred and nine, leaving a present membership of one hundred and thirty-two. Its Sabbath school, numbering three years ago about fifty members, has grown since that time very rapidly, and now numbers over three hundred. Most of these are children from families not connected with any church. Having no church edifice, this congregation has leased and now occupies Excelsior Hall, corner Lacock and Federal streets, Allegheny. An effort is being made to secure an edifice suitable for its wants.

PEN PORTRAITS.

Hon. Thomas Robert Hazzard of Monongahela City.

Immediately in front of Hon. John N. Purviance sits the solid delegate from Washington county, the Hon. Thomas Robert Hazzard, of Monongahela City. He has a good, large, broad head, covered with grey hair, and his fine, full face is fringed with a healthy growth of grayer whiskers. He wears glasses, no moustache, and speaks with a mirthfulness which is always poignant with merit. He was born in Chenango county, New York, in 1814, entered Allegheny College, at Meadville, in 1836, and since then has resided in Pennsylvania. He studied law with Hon. W. W. Farrally, at Meadville, was admitted to the bar in 1837, and in 1838 moved to Washington county, and commenced the practice of the law. Afterwards became principal of Bellevernon Academy, and

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DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, May 2, 1873.

In our local money market, there is a considerable supply of funds, and money is working easily. Among the banks, there is a great scarcity of New York exchange and large amounts of notes are being daily sent to New York. The prospect for the future is that our local market will be comparatively easy all summer. There is a large demand for mortgages, large amounts of capital now seeking investment in that direction. There seems to be, however, rather a scarcity of mortgages, at least such as are desirable. This is to be wondered at when we consider the enormous amount of mortgages now in existence. We are informed that the total mortgages on property in this country now are seven times larger in amount than they were ten years ago. This fact is one well worthy of consideration, and while all these mortgages may be safe enough, it is well to inquire whether the very large amount of real estate thus covered by mortgages is an evidence of sound financial condition, or whether it does not show that credit is expended to a greater degree than is desirable for future safety.

Luther S. Kauffman, Stock and Note Broker, 116 Smithfield street, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from his latest advices by telegraph:

	Opening.	Closing.
Gold	106¾	106¾
U. S. 6s—1881,		
" —coupon	120	120½
5-20s—1865	118¾	118¾
" 1865, new	118¾	114¾
" 1867	117	117
" 1868	117	117
" 1865, new	117½	117½
" 1867, coupon	117¾	117¾
" 1868 —coupon	117¾	117¾
10-40s	110½	110½
10-40s—coupons	110¾	110¾
Currency 6's	114¾	114¾
Pacific 6's of 1881		114½
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	106½	106¾
Erie		64¾
R. R. & R. R.		94¾
R. I. & C. R.		93
St. Paul	32	36¾
Do. preferred	55¾	56¾
Pittsburgh & Connellsburg		70
Do. Central	105	104¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	98¾	98¾
Rock Island	107½	107½
North Western, Common	82	82¾
Do. preferred	90	90¾
Pacific Mail	36¾	36¾
Western Union Telegraph	85	85¾
Quicksilver	35¾	35¾
Union Pacific	90	90¾
Toledo & Wabash	39¾	39¾
Wells, Fargo & Co.		95
Adams Express	98	98
American Express	57¾	57¾
United States	72¾	72¾
Harlem	124	124

Messrs. Robinson Bro., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

Penna. Central	54¾
Reading	97¾
United Cos. of N. J.	130½
Oil Creek	49
Lehigh Valley	65
Philadelphia & Erie	25¾
Pennsylvania Allotments	53¾
Pittsburgh	97¾
Allegheny Valley 7-30	97
Central Transportation	42

NEW YORK, May 2, 1873.

Money active and stringent at 1-64@¼ per day until about 2:30 o'clock, when the rates broke to 6 per cent. and closed at 7 per cent. the legal rate. The express company bought $1,300,000. The Harlem Company is paying off $1,000,000 of matured mortgages. Sterling declined to 108¾ for sixty days and 109¼ for sight, recovering to 109¾@109¾ and 109¾@109¾ respectively. Gold quiet; 106¾@106¾. Loans 7 per cent. to-day for carrying, and 7 to-day for borrowing, clearings $78,000,000. Treasury disbursements $211,000. Customs receipts $600,000. Legal tenders on sterling $37,000. Governments dull and quiet. State bonds quiet and unchanged. Stocks dull, prices advanced one-quarter to one-half per cent. during the forenoon, the opposition being most active and strong in the afternoon. Western Union was the most active stock on the list, and closed at 85¾, a gain of ¾ from the opening. The other market closed steady at some recovery from lower figures.

SECURITIES.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 110¾@—; 5-20s of '65, 118¾@—; do '65, new, 117¾@—; do '67, 117¾@—; do '68, 117¾@—; 10-40s, 110¾@—; currency 6s, 114¾@—; 6s, new, 118¾@—.

STATE BONDS.—Missouri, 89¾@—; Tennessee, old, 73¾@—; do new 70¾@—; Virginia new, 62@—; do old, 62@—; North Carolina, old, 32@—; do new, 19@—.

STOCKS.—Quiet. Western Union Telegraph Company, 85¾; Quicksilver, 35¾; Adams Express, 98; American, 57¾; United States, 72¾; Wells, Fargo & Co., 95; Pacific Mail, 36¾; New York Central, 106¼; Erie, 64¾; Reading, 97¾; Hudson River, 120; do preferred, 72; Harlem, 124½; do preferred, —; Michigan Central, 94; Michigan Southern, 86; do guaranteed, 91; Illinois Central, 130½; Cleveland & Pittsburg, 98¾; Chicago & Rock Island, 107½; Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, 98½; Chicago & Northwestern, 82¾; do preferred, 90¾; Ohio & Mississippi, 39¾; Toledo & Wabash, 39¾; Illinois Central, —; Terre Haute, —; do preferred, —; Fort Wayne, 98½; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph, —; Canton Company, 56; Cumberland Coal, —; New Jersey Central, —; Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 98½; Panama, 135; Union, 4; Delaware & Lackawanna, 96½; Hartford & Erie, 9; Boston & Albany, —.

LONDON, May 2-5 P. M.—Consols for money, 93¼; American securities, 6's, 1862, do, 92; do, 1865, old, —; do, 1865, new, 91; do, 1867, 90½; do, 1868, 90½.

PARIS, May 2.—Rentes, 69f. 60c.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, May 2, 1873.

It begins to look as if the cold weather was over, that winter has subsided at last, hence, trade generally is improving, and there is better and more cheerful feeling prevailing. Our merchants seem to be confident that business will be much better this month than it was in April, and we earnestly hope that their expectations may be fully realized. The grocery trade has improved very materially within the past few days; some houses report that they are very busy, that orders are coming in pretty freely from the country. There is also an improved demand for both flour and grain, and prices are firmer though not especially higher. Hay continues dull, while provisions generally, generally there is a fair demand, and as for this season of the year, good prices.

APPLES—Sales in a jobbing way at $2.50 to $3 per barrel for fair to prime and $4 for choice.

APPLE BUTTER—60@70c per 4-gallon.

BEANS—Prices continue to come in freely, and dealers generally apprehending lower prices, are anxious to realize; quotations are $2@2.25 for good to choice mill. Common are hard to dispose of at any price.

CHEESE—There is a fair demand and prices are still unchanged. New Ohio Dairy, 12@12½c; new Ohio Factory, light, prime old New York Goshen, 16@17c.

CARRON OIL—Retail but prices are firm at 80@85c by the carload, and 1@2 cents additional for smaller lots.

DRIED FRUIT—Dealers all agree in reporting a very dull market, but there is no quotable change in prices.

EGGS—Quiet and unchanged; 12@13c for fresh; this is generally regarded as the ruling quotation.

FLOUR—There is a good city demand, and considerable inquiry from the country, and the market is steady but prices remain unchanged. Superfine wheat flours, $7.00@8, the outside figure for choice Minnesota; and red winter wheat, $8.50@9. Rye Flour, $5.50@5.75.

GRAIN—There is a steady demand for Wheat, and with continued light offerings, prices are well sustained, ranging from $ 1.00@1.05 for red winter, and $1.08@1.10 for white. Oats is better supply and salable easier but unchanged; 62@63 for mixed, and 65@66 for white. Shelled Corn is in light supply, but there is no attendance, not much inquiry for it, hence, the market is quiet and prices unchanged, 52@53 on track, and 48 to 50c from store. Rye is quiet and unchanged, at 90@95 selling. Barley, in the absence of sales, may be quoted at 85@90 for spring and 90@95 for fall, according to quality.

GRAIN RATES—Trade is fair, and while it cannot be termed active, it is, nevertheless, much better than it has been. There is an increased demand for both Coffee and Sugars, and the latter, as noted in our last report, is firm and higher.

COFFEE—Sales of Rio, 1,000 bags to Prime, 17½@—; Sugar—Sales 200 hhds. Old Government Java, this day at 23½c; 300 do. Rose at 23 3-16@23½c; 200 do. Muscovado, 21c; 100 do. Refined Java, 28@29c.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 9; prime, 8¾; Patna, 8@8½; Rangoon, 7½@8.

TALLOW—Sales of Mould candles, 10c. Stearine do, 11 Star do, 12c.

SUGARS—Patent Cut Loaf, 16c; Crushed, Granulated, 15½c; Powdered, 15c; Standard A, 13¾; B, 13¼; Ex. C, 13c; C, Yellow, 12½; Circle C, 12¼; Lower grades, 9@10.

MOLASSES—White Drips, 60; other grades ranging from 40 to 55 as to quality.

HAY—The market for baled continues dull, and with a feeling under the influence of increased receipts is weaker, though prices are not quotably lower, ranging from $20@22 per ton.

HOPS—Sales of 2 bales at 20c.

POTATOES—The arrivals this week, as compared with last week, have been comparatively light, and while there is no increase in the demand, prices are maintained, 75@80c per bus for choice, and 50@60 for prime to good.

POULTRY—Live chickens in light supply and selling readily at 60@65c per pair.

SEEDS—Extra Timothy, Cured Hams, Bacon, canvassed do., 16c; Extra Sugar Cured Shoulders, plain, 9c, canvassed, 9½c; Sugar Cured Dried Beef, plain, 10c, canvassed, 10½c; Extra Sugar Cured Dried Beef, plain, 10c, canvassed, 10½c; Sugar Cured Beef tongues, $7.50; Pickled Pigs' Feet, $1.50@1.75; Mess Pork, $16.50@17; Mess Shoulders, 8c; Short Rib Sides, 9½c; Clear Sides, 10c; Dried Beef, 10½c; Lard in kegs, 10½c; Lard in tubs, 10½c; refined for summer use in tres, 10½c; 5 bls, 11c; 1½, 11½; 1, 11¾; refined in 10-lb pails, 12c; 5-lb do, 12½c; 3-lb do, 13c; 1-lb do in 15 pails 13½; do in 5 pails, 13½c; Ham Sausage 10c.

RAGS—Quoted at 3@3½c.

SEEDS—Sales of Clover reported at $5.75@6, and Timothy at $3.75@4. Flax Seed continues very scarce, and sells readily on arrival at $2.22@2.30.

TALLOW—9@9½c.

WHISKY—Highwines may be quoted at 91@92 cts. per gallon.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, FRIDAY, May 2, 1873.

CATTLE.

The arrivals, especially of through stock, continue liberal, and notwithstanding the volume of business, has been fully up to the usual standard, the reduction in prices having stimulated buyers to take hold more freely than they would have done otherwise, the supply is still considerably in excess of the demand, but with a somewhat more active market there were some 30 or 40 cars in the pens this forenoon unsold. The advices from all quarters, both east and west, continue discouraging, and, taking everything into consideration, our market was a very fair demand for shipment to Philadelphia, which, coupled with the fact that there were several orders after the close of business, and some little inquiry on New York account, caused trade to hold up even better than was expected on Tuesday and Wednesday, though as already intimated, there was a sharp shrinkage in prices. Some dealers place the reduction at $1 per cwt., others at $2, while Julius Voetter, one of our heaviest buyers, affirmed his belief, that as compared with this day week, there has been a decline of half a cent or $6@7 per head. Our New York advices state that scarcely a sale was made there this week on the first cost in Chicago, and we have not the slightest doubt but the situation here was almost if not as disheartening to sellers.

The sales yesterday footed up some 700 head; while, up until noon to-day there had been scarcely anything done, and there was only a couple of buyers in the field—the Philadelphians, with the exception of James Auld, have all gone home—and they began. There is an increased demand for both Coffee and Sugars, and the latter, as noted in our last report, is firm and higher.

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PITTSBURGH IRON MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, May 2, 1873.

The pig iron market continues exceedingly dull, unusually so for this season of the year; ordinarily there is a good demand at this particular time, but during the past few weeks the market has been almost entirely nominal, as it usually is in July or August. The lateness of the season, the condition, as it were, of winter up until summer, as well as the continued stringency in money matters, seem to be the most formidable barriers in the way of trade at present, but we look for an improvement through with the former, and it is earnestly desired that the money market will soon come to the relief of trade. The general financial and almost impassable condition of the country roads have prevented farmers from completing their spring work, and consequently from bringing the season for bad weather is about over, trade will be much better, and the demand on orders of farmer and country merchant will be in better condition, financially and every other way, hence manufacturers are confident that there will soon be a much larger demand for finished irons, and until then it is not reasonable to expect any material change in the market for the raw material. While as compared with last week, there is no quotable change in prices, there is a firmer feeling, especially for the commoner grades, with which the market for the time being, is overstocked, is weaker and the tendency is downward, as sales are very much limited. The eastern markets, also, like our own, are very dull although No. 1 ironware higher relatively than other grades.

The market for finished irons, while it is fairly active, is still supported by no more confidence than a week ago, and there is more complaint made about low prices than a want of orders, and it is alleged that some mills have been sold ahead, and are "cutting" going on that orders are being booked considerably under the card rate. There is a continued demand for nails, and while the new city list is not issued, the sales ranged 25@50c lower for six weeks past, are pretty generally adhered to, 5@6c off days or 60 cash. It is generally expected that the new list will be on a basis of 4½c for good to choice mill. Common sizes are hard to dispose of at any price

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING,.....E. P. REED.
A. P. BOYSTON,.....D. L. FLEMING.
GEO. W. REED.
KING, REED & CO., Editors and Proprietors.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

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Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies free of charge.

KING, REED & CO.

SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1873.

IT IS STATED at the Internal Revenue Bureau at Washington, that during the last fiscal year over four thousand five hundred persons paid special tax as dealers in leaf tobacco—a large increase over former years.

THE REDUCTION of the public debt, during the month of April, to the extent of over two millions of dollars, shows the balance in the national treasury to be on the right side. The statements will grow better from month to month.

THE Indian Commissioners propose to devote their attention to the Sioux, principally, their hope being that they will prevent all purposes now manifested on the part of the Indians to give trouble along the Northern Pacific Railroad.

BRICKLAND, the escaped convict, has been re-arrested,—he having been concealed in a barn, near Collier's Station, in West Virginia. He admits having been furnished with a knife, during his trial. His escape was hardly more remarkable than his re-arrest.

ANOTHER battle has been fought with the Modocs, resulting in the killing of nineteen on one side, and the wounding of twenty-three, but no tidings as to the effect upon the Modocs. This proves, at least, that the Indians have not fled, and that they are desperately defending themselves.

THE KANSAS Legislature have had a somewhat difficult time in getting a Senator in Congress, of average purity and ability. We suggest to them, seriously, that if they will elect Josiah Copley Esq., who years ago left this city and settled in Kansas, they will have an honest man, and an able and upright Senator.

OUR AGENTS and readers in the rural districts can greatly serve the public good, at this time, by sending us a few lines on the condition and prospects of the crops, farm work, &c. We desire reliable information on these subjects, and shall be pleased to receive and print it. Communications should, however, be short and to the point.

THE report that ten thousand emigrants left Liverpool last week for this country shows how decided is the movement, among the poorer classes, toward this country. The oppression that is put upon the laboring classes in England is the great cause of this wide-spread emigration. All hope is taken from them at home, therefore they turn their faces hopefully to the great country of the West.

GENERAL GARFIELD, of Ohio, does not find his course in regard to the back pay steal just as smooth as he anticipated it would be. One letter calls for another—he being quite unable to so explain the entire case as to satisfy his constituents. He is not so philosophical as some we think of. They know that their course on that question will seal their political career, and so take the money, on the principle of making hay while the sun shines.

THE Department of the Interior declined to advertise proposals for Indian supplies in this city, on the ground that these proposals were already advertised in cities from which bids were likely to be received. The bids published show that in cities where the largest amount of money was expended for advertising, not a bid was received—while Pittsburgh dealers have secured at least one contract and may get others. Thus wisdom rules the hour at the Interior Department.

THE battle with the Modocs, of which we gave full particulars yesterday, proves that the savages are in force among the lava beds, and determined upon desperate resistance, and that their position is stronger than was generally supposed before. They cannot be taken by direct attack, except at a fearful loss of life, but may be killed off by shells. Comparatively little is really known as to the effect of the attack upon them, the presumption being that the only effective work was done by shells. The outlook of this Modoc war is anything but encouraging.

IN order to accommodate our numerous advertisers, and at the same time not infringe upon the news department of the GAZETTE, we have been compelled to use a smaller sized type for the editorial and news matter. This arrangement allows more space to be devoted to advertisements, and will not in the least reduce the quantity of general news given. Thus, although probably not quite so much space may sometimes be occupied by miscellaneous matter, the paper will contain fully as much, or even more, than formerly, on account of the smaller type used.

TREASURER SPINNER declines to furnish the names of Congressmen who desire to remain in public life, and who have refused their "back pay." In a letter to the editor of the Rock Island (Illinois) *Argus* conveying this refusal, Mr. Spinner adds:

"I have no objection to stating, for your information, the amount of back pay that has been returned to the Treasury, to this date, $77,757 77; but, as a considerable portion of this amount has been returned by Senators and members who have requested that no publicity be given to the matter, I do not feel at liberty to furnish their names."

THE severity of the winter and spring has made frightful havoc in the young nurseries of the fruit growing region of Michigan, on which the northwest depends for its apples, peaches, and smaller fruits. A correspondent at Battle Creek notes the fact that a large nurseryman in that place is now cutting down to the ground 60,000 young nursery apple trees, which the cold weather last winter froze and killed to the ground. The roots are not killed, and they will grow up again. The ruins his trade in apple-trees this year, and the same is true generally in other parts of the State as to fruit raisers. The old apple trees are not killed to any extent.

JAPANESE credit stands high in European money markets considering that it is but a few years since Japan was regarded as outside the pale of civilization, and her people outlaws or pirates. Information has been received at Washington by the Japanese Legation of the successful negotiation in London of a loan of ten millions of dollars for the Japanese Government. The negotiation was conducted by General G. B. Williams, formerly Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue in Washington, and M. Joshide, Japanese Minister of Finance. The rate of interest was fixed at seven per cent. Offers were made to loan two millions more, but the Commissioners were not authorized to exceed the above amount.

THE DEATH of James Brooks will be received with regret, particularly in view of the troubles that gathered about his closing days. His was a high-toned gentleman, an elegant speaker, and his writings were possessed of more than ordinary merit. His career in life has been a highly honorable one, and had he lived, no doubt he would have given greater proof of his ability to deal with public issues than ever before. We say this, particularly, in view of his expressions in defending himself from the charges that were brought against him on the Credit Mobilier account. Amiable, cultivated, gentlemanly, he rose above the average politician, and we attribute to his sensitiveness at the imputations upon his honor, his rapid decline and death.

MANY people are under erroneous impressions concerning the amount of the colored population of Pennsylvania and other States, and also concerning the growth of such population. The tables of the census can alone be relied upon to give correct ideas on the subject. We find that the total number of inhabitants in Pennsylvania, in 1870, was 3,521,951, and of these only 65,294 were of the colored race. While the total population was increased between 1860 and 1870 by 615,736, the increase of the colored race was only 6,345; in many counties they decreased considerably. Between 1840 and 1870 the total population of the State was more than doubled. But the colored inhabitants only increased in that period from 47,854 to 65,294, or 17,450.

THE Treasury Department has given to the public the correspondence in the case of Phelps, Dodge & Co. It proves nothing that was not already known,—that they were held liable to the Government for the violation of Custom laws, and that on withdrawing their plea of innocency, and paying $271,000, they were released from prosecution. Of the sum paid, one half goes to the Government, one fourth to the informer, and the balance to the Collector, Surveyor, and Naval Officer, at New York. The New York papers are criticising severely the law, which thus puts a premium on dishonesty among prominent officials. In almost every view of the case, the officers of Custom at New York should be prevented from receiving a share in such seizures.

FROM information received from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, we learn that the public land in the United States not yet surveyed amounts to 1,251,633 acres, and that the surveyor General will commence new surveys in nearly all the Territories early in July, at which time the appropriations for that purpose become available. Settlements under the preemption and homestead laws are occurring quite rapidly, and it is anticipated that during the present spring months the immigration to the United States will give an impetus to the workings of the land laws, and increase the duties of all officers under it. Several important modifications of the land laws were brought before the last Congress, all of which were favorably reported upon by the committees, but failed for want of time for Congress to act upon them. The bill consolidating the pre-emption law with the homestead law passed both houses, but not in time to receive the President's signature.

THE opening of the Hoosac tuhnel through the mountains of western Massachusetts is near at hand, and by the consolidation of railroad interests resulting from it, Boston looks for a greater share than it has ever enjoyed of the western trade. The American Atheus expects to become a grand grain depot, through railroads, harbor, and dock improvements, and arrangements for the rapid transhipment of goods. New avenues are even now needed for the rapidly increasing Western trade of the city. Four Western connecting lines are projected, and connection with Ogdensburg proposed to secure the lake trade. Chicago will be brought within 924 miles of Boston, while it is 1,018 miles from New York. The difference in favor of New York to Oswego, is 221½ miles, but Boston is 200 miles nearer Europe. Now Boston gets the sittings of the Western trade, but hopes soon to get the bulk of it, and to make producers seek the New England market.

THE Kansas Legislature have had a somewhat difficult time in getting a Senator in Congress, of average purity and ability. We suggest to them, seriously, that if they will elect Josiah Copley Esq., who years ago left this city and settled in Kansas, they will have an honest man, and an able and upright Senator.

THE feeling prevailing, especially in the rural districts against the Congressmen who voted for, dodged, or in any way contributed to the salary plunder, is shown in the fact that General Garfield has felt himself compelled to address a three column letter of explanation to his constituents of the Nineteenth Ohio district. The General is one of the foremost men of his State, has hitherto had the unbounded confidence of his constituents, and was in a fair way to reach the United States Senate, when he was nailed by Ben Butler's scheme. He was severely censured by a recent Republican Convention held in Warren, Trumbull county, and called on to "resign forthwith" his office as representative in Congress. After putting the best face possible on his vote, and explaining that he was opposed to the increase until it was incorporated in the appropriation, when he had to vote for it to save an extra session, General Garfield in his letter to his constituents, says:

"Were I to follow my own inclinations merely, I would at once abandon a position so difficult to fill acceptably, and which the assaults of calumny have rendered on so many accounts undesirable. But the charge on which the demand of the Warren Convention is based is an injustice to which I cannot assent. The principle on which it is made rises above any merely personal consideration. If I ought to resign for casting this vote, every elective officer should resign whenever any of his official acts, done in good faith, are strongly disapproved by those who elected him. If the delegates believe the retroactive salary clause is so infamous that I ought to resign for voting for the appropriation bill to which it was attached, will they follow out their logic and insist that the President ought to object for signing it? My vote did not make it a law. His signature did. I do not consent to the logic that leads to such a conclusion."

In conclusion he appeals from the rash action of the Warren Convention to the more deliberate judgment of his constituents.

ELEMENTARY PRINCIPLES.

THE PENNY POSTAL CARD system, while welcomed as a step toward cheap postage, is received with only qualified favor in several respects. In England, several shader suits have grown out of their use,—the public character of the card affording special facility for circulating libelous writing under the pretence of forwarding it to the person directly interested. This aside,—and the question is very pertinently asked, if the Government can afford to furnish the card, and carry it, for one cent, why can it not carry an envelope and letter of half an ounce weight for the same sum? To our mind, the question will be hard to answer. It is also intimated that the postal cards will be largely applied to unlooked for uses. Several business houses at the East, have each ordered several millions of these cards, and while it is not known just what use they will be put to, it is suspected that they are wanted for advertising purposes. The new system may be regarded as experimental, merely. If successful, penny postage on letters will follow.

We hope our city detectives will put forth their best efforts to secure the arrest of the parties who outraged and murdered the little girl at Saltsburg. It is nearly impossible to speak with calmness or moderation of this atrocious crime; nor will we be at all sorry should Lynch law be dealt out to the men who perpetrated the crime. From various parts of the country, we have the record of such outrages, leading to the belief that the particular crime referred to is on the increase. It is so barbarous and brutal, and involves so much devilishness on the part of the perpetrators, that ordinary modes of punishment are apparently very feeble and fail to meet the emergency. Yet we cannot advise the people to be brutal because others have been. Still, the swift taking of the lives of such persons, by the ordinary mode, and by a community of citizens will not be apt to be resented. Should these men, however, fall into the hands of officers of the law, we hope no technicalities will be allowed to come in the way of their swift trial and punishment. This world is no place for human hyenas, such as these men unquestionably are.

THE terrible defeat, sustained by our troops operating against the Modocs, among the lava beds, is likely to lead to an entire change in the method of dealing with the Indians in time of war. Experienced Indian fighters,—persons who have an accurate knowledge of the habits of Indians, and who will avail themselves of their methods of fighting—large numbers of these have offered their services, and it is intimated that Sherman is inclined to accept the offer. The difficulty with regular troops is, that they are accustomed to move, at word of command, in conformity with a system of tactics laid down in the books, and hence are peculiarly liable to be cut off by Indians, looking behind the masses of lava. It is proposed to use the troops to surround the lava beds, thus prevent the escape of the Indians, while the others ferret them out and kill them. This certainly is a much better plan than that of exposing our troops to a murderous fire where they cannot defend themselves. While the subject is fresh, we submit the question why are Indians furnished with so murderous weapons as Spencer rifles? Do they need them to rapidly kill game?

THE Japanese Ambassadors received a piece of remarkably good advice at Berlin on their arrival in that city from St. Petersburg. The embassy had an interview, so the cable story runs, was with an eminent German professor of jurisprudence as to the propriety of establishing Christianity as the state religion in Japan. Such measures are settled in that country by a decree from the Mikado; there is no process of individual conversion, it is done by wholesale, as a matter of state policy, and the embassy had seen enough American and European civilization to demonstrate in their minds the superiority of the Christian system as a means of national advancement; but the German professor dissuaded them from entertaining their project. He argued from facts in the history of Christendom to show that this religion cannot be enforced by government, that it is only vital when it grows up among and from a people, and that it should be encouraged rather than enforced. As a consequence he advised the Japanese to grant full religious liberty. The ambassadors are reported to have expressed satisfaction with this excellent advice.

IT is now quite certain that the New York *World* will not be able to secure a following within the ranks of its own party, to say nothing of its chances to gain recruits from Republican ranks. Its party papers, even in States where free trade might be made a popular issue, object that the time has not yet come for its presentation as a party issue. Others denounce the policy outright, and affirm that whatever abstract themes they may have on the subject, the condition of the national debt utterly precludes the idea of abandoning the tariff. This is the great fact which troubles the philosophers of free trade. The attempt is occasionally made to represent England as an absolute free trader, and yet able to manage a debt of nearly $4,000,000,000. Yet she has a custom revenue of $110,000,000 a year. But the list of her sources of revenue shows that a very large proportion of her yearly income is derived from sources which are prohibited by popular sentiment in this country. Thus from excise, she derives 180,500,000; stamps, $47,720,000; incomes $30,000,000. Thus there are items of direct taxation which, if now levied in this country, would cost the party doing it, its power. Even during the war there was considerable restiveness over the income tax; and as soon as the war was ended, the demand for its repeal became imperative and loud. Thus England, in the direct matter of statistics, affords no parallel for this country. We are pleased to notice that even in the west, the farmers are on their guard against this new movement. In this State, Democratic journals denounce it, and generally it is destined to prove a failure. Even where persons sincerely believe in free trade, they are not generally willing to become a tail for the Democratic kite. The *World* will be compelled to try some other theory.

On the twentieth of May, the new internal revenue law will go into effect. The office of Assessor and Assistant Assessor will expire on that day, and the duties attaching to them will be performed by the collectors of the several districts. Duties must be paid by the purchaser of stamps, and this without the personal notification. Where the duties of the Collector demand it, he is permitted to have an Assistant, to be paid out of the commissions received. It is at just this point that some danger is feared. Scores of the revenue assessors, whose lease of official life is cut short, have made application to Secretary Richardson to be appointed to position as Assistant Collectors under the new law. The Secretary, however, justly holds that such action on his part would be but an evasion of the law, and would perpetuate the very evils for the eradication of which the act was passed. As we have already intimated, the appointment of Assistant Collectors will, in some cases, be necessary; and, when such action shall prove to be required, it will be eminently proper that the ex-Collectors, who are fitted by experience for the position, shall be appointed. But the country will recognize the justice of the position taken by Secretary Richardson, and the most of the applicants for new places will be forced to withdraw their claims.

THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

One of the anomalies of English politics may be seen by comparing two items of recent parliamentary action. An attempt to pass the Irish University Bill, which merely changed the educational system in that country to an insignificant extent was met with intense prejudice, and defeated by a vote that drove the ministry to a resignation of power. Just now, a bill is nearly through Parliament, and is meeting with no organized opposition, which dissolves the greatest trading and governing corporation known to history. The bill is merely entitled "a bill for the redemption of the dividend of the East India company," but the last clause of the bill dissolves the company itself. The stock is to be redeemed by the close of April, 1874, at the rate of £209 sterling for £100 of stock. The dissolution of the company will take place on the first of June, 1874. Thus will pass out of existence a corporation, which has existed for three centuries, and which during its prosperity, received and dispensed princely revenues in a lavish manner.

The organization of the East India Company was one of the results of the war waged against England by Phillip II. of Spain, which closed her sources of supply for Indian goods. This was so severely felt, that despite the Pope's bull, which held the Indian trade sacred to Portugal, a company of London merchants was formed, September 22, 1599, with a capital of £30,133, and were chartered December 31, 1600, by Queen Elizabeth, under the title of the "Governor and Company of Merchants of London trading with the East Indies." This charter was in force for fifteen years. It empowered the company to elect a governor, twenty-four directors, to inflict punishment, and in various ways to exercise government, subject to the laws of Great Britain. Its first expedition sailed from Torbay, in 1601, and landed at Atcheen, Sumatra, now noted as the centre of war against the Dutch. In 1612, Captain Beal obtained from the Court at Delhi the privilege of establishing a factory at Surat, the chief city of the British in India until they were established at Bombay. Commercially, the affairs of the Company prospered. In 1613 the stock was united, and it rose in value to 205 per cent. and in 1615 the stock was increased £1,629,040. In 1655, Cromwell sought to make trade with the ladies free, but the next year was induced to renew the company's charter. In 1667-68 the tea trade was opened, and long continued the chief source of income; in 1667 a factory was established on the banks of Hoogly, and became the foundation of the city of Calcutta. From this period, for a time, its affairs were under a cloud, and the company unpopular. In 1698 a new company was chartered, in return for a loan to the State of £2,000,000; but in 1702 it united with the on company, and in return for a further loan of £1,200,000, the charter of the consolidated companies was extended to 1726, and thereafter until a notice of three years was served upon them, and their loan repaid. In 1744 the company secured an extension of its charter till 1780 by loaning the State £1,000,000. The system of territorial acquisition began in 1749 by expelling, and then protecting the rajah of Tanjore. In 1757 the nabob of Bengal was deposed and his provinces seized; in 1792, Tippoo Sahib was compelled to give up his territory and £3,000,000 in bullion. In a series of wars Hindostan and outlying provinces were acquired. Not to continue details, the affairs of the company were taken more closely in hand during Pitt's ministry,—its principal officials being made appointees of the Crown.

In 1833 a new charter was granted, which, among other things, contained the provision for winding up the affairs of the company, which is now being put in force. They required that all the property, real and personal, of the company should, in April, 1834, be vested in the Crown, and managed in trust by the company for the Crown; the stockholders were guaranteed by the Government an annual dividend of 10½ per cent. on their stock. Of the treasure of the company, valued in 1834 at £21,763,000, £2,000,000 was formed into a sinking fund, with which, in 1874, to buy out the stockholders at £209 for every £100 of stock. This is the arrangement which is now being given effect by the bill pending before Parliament. The bill is in charge of Messrs. Grant Duff and Ayrton, and, while not a government measure, in the sense of having been proposed by the Ministry, it is nevertheless more important, in its prospective results, than any bill that has been before Parliament during the Gladstone Ministry. Its effect is to extinguish the stock of the company, and thus turn over to the Government the entire revenue of that important country, now an appanage of the Crown.

The political administration of British India, and even its material growth, have many elements of romance. Prior to the advent of the English, it was the centre of barbaric splendor, of untold wealth in gold and precious stones, while its people worshipped under forms of religion which are claimed to be the most ancient among men. The people comprise a tawny race, divided into castes by their religion. The Parsees are keen and shrewd as traders, and others are kind, affectionate and gentle, still others are proverbially cruel and treacherous. Much of India was really conquered for the English by native Sepoy soldiers, but there is a slight violation of their caste rules were provoked into open rebellion, which would have ended the history of the company had not the crown sent troops to its aid. As it was, rich districts and populous cities were thoroughly subdued, and the power of the conqueror was more firmly established than ever. The government of India was long regarded as corrupt, and some of the most famous trials known in England were the outgrowth of improper money making in office.

While it is true that the rebellion of 1857 broke the power of the company, the reflection arises, would our Government have the necessary and the purity to annul a great corporation like this, possessed of great and divers powers? While it is true that the ascendancy of the Government was gradual, beginning in the curtailment of one power only, and lapping off privilege after privilege, till now nothing remains to the company but its stock, and this is to be bought up at double price, yet even here is a lesson for us. How many of our great corporations gradually secure the enlargement of their privileges and the gradual consolidation of their power? The lesson of this Indian experience, on the part of England, is, let the Government control thoroughly the corporations it may charter, that eventually it may take them entirely in hand, annulling powers which at best should exist only for a term of years.

SERRANO'S FAILURE.

Those who have attentively followed the history of Marshal Serrano, as one of Queen Isabella's courtiers, as Prim's coadjutor in promoting insurrection against the Queen, Prime Minister and Counselor of Amadeus, as an enemy to the King, and finally to his elevation to a ministerial position in the Republican Government, will not be surprised at his effort to overthrow the authority of the executive, and have himself proclaimed Dictator. He is a self-seeking demagogue, a man of small ability, of unprincipled character, and of boundless self-conceit. While Prim lived, he was constrained to quietness and order, by the superior forces of Prim's character. On the death of the prime mover in the great rebellion, Serrano attempted to control the new King, and succeeded for a time. When Amadeus refused longer to be controlled by him, and gave the leadership to Zorilla, Serrano withdrew from court, his wife even refusing to be present at the christening of the young child of the King. Pending the difficulty between Amadeus and his Cabinet relative to the military, Serrano intrigued for restoration to power, but named conditions which so disgusted the King that he preferred abdication to compliance.

When at the latest reconstruction of the Republican cabinet, Serrano was admitted to a place among the ministry, the fear was inspired that he would foment disturbance, in order to promote his selfish purposes. His history and character did not contribute to the belief, however, that he would resort to force to accomplish his ends; and the issue proves that he miscalculated in doing so. He had not enough force of character for an emergency of so grave a nature, and the result was a ridiculous failure. A bull ring, filled with armed volunteers, comprised his demonstration: their surrender, at the sight of a few mitrailleuses, ended the movement, and compelled Serrano to seek safety in flight. Had Prim projected a movement for the overthrow of a government, or party, he would have developed more decision and purpose. Certainly he would not have committed himself to such an enterprise without first counting the cost, and preparing for every emergency. It required Serrano to commit a few volunteers to such a movement, while he skulked around, prepared for flight in the event of failure.

The energy developed by the Government has in it a basis of hope for the future of the Republic. While men like Serrano may possibly conspire with Carlists against the existing order of things, they will really accomplish little, so long as there is vigor and energy in central government. Yet in one phase of the recent struggle, there are reasons for apprehension, lest the Republic should be overthrown. The Committee appointed by the Cortes and the Ministry were at open war, the Committee being suppressed by force of arms. In all of this may be seen the elements of distrust, jealously and ill-feeling. Should the Ministry be strong enough to hold these adverse influences in check, till the election is over, they will, in the event of success before the people, be stronger than a any previous time, and the prospects of the Republic will be very encouraging. Should they fail to maintain their place vigorously, or should the elections be against them, the prospects will be gloomy indeed. The prospects, however, are favorable to success in both the particulars named, and we entertain the hope that the crisis will be safely passed.

While referring to this subject, we may take occasion to explain, that the hesitancy of the Great Powers in Europe, to recognize the Republic, is now understood to grow, not so much out of ill-will, as the fact that the existing government is merely provisional. The elections will be followed by the organization of a constituent Assembly, and its action will result in an established government, which can be properly recognized. It will thus be seen that very much depends on the coming election. It forms a crisis in the history of the Republic. Safely passed, and all the Serranos and Carlos in Spain will be unable to prevent its permanent establishment. Already it is taking hold on the affections of the people, as they see in it a release-ment from the thraldom of poverty and wrong.

HOSPITAL OUTRAGES.

Shocking Condition of Affairs at the Cumberland County, Pa., Almshouse.

Last week the Directors of the Poor and Steward of the Cumberland county almshouse were tried at Carlisle for neglect of duty in reference to the patients sent to the county hospital during the prevalence of the small pox last winter. The former were acquitted, but the latter was found guilty. The Carlisle *Herald*, commenting editorially on the case, gives the following details:

The hospital was opened for the reception of patients during the month of September, 1872. It was put in charge of a person named Annie Hall, who was a vagrant, and who proved to be drunken, profane and degraded to an extent unusual even in one of her class. This creature was permitted to remain in charge of the hospital until January.

Her practice was to retire about eight o'clock, and lock up the patients in the dark, with no one to attend to their wants during the night. Scores of the inmates were in all stages of disease, many of them actually in a dying condition. In at least two cases she tied these poor creatures at night, without leaving any one to attend to their wants, and they were finally found dead in this condition.

The most shocking details were given in evidence of the condition of the patients who were thus left alone, without any attendance or assistance whatever, during the night. Many of them, while in a high fever, were unable to obtain even a drink of water during the whole nights of suffering. They were left without light, their apartments were insufficiently warmed, and the cold, which struck right into the room, in which they were confined, contributed to the fatal result in many cases. Some of the patients were left entirely helpless, and were found in the morning in a filthy condition, with their clothing saturated with urine, and in some cases, with excrement. Others were found dead in this condition.

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Two Ladies Gored by a Cow.

MRS. HENRY TRIES and her daughter, residing near Blairsville, Indiana county, were terribly gored by a cow, on Saturday evening last. Mrs. Tries, aged about sixty years, had been to town for the purpose of transacting some business, and upon returning to her home just outside the borough limits, proceeded to the barn-yard for the purpose of milking a vicious cow, when the animal turned upon her and inflicted very serious, and, probably, fatal injuries. The enraged brute gored the old lady in the face, the point of one of the horns entering her upper lip and coming out just below the left eye, tearing out her upper jaw, a portion of her nose and a part of the side of her face. She was also thrown violently to the ground and stamped upon by the animal. Miss Lilly Tries, a young lady aged eighteen years, and daughter of the former lady, rushed to the rescue of her mother, when she too was attacked by the maddened brute and gored in the leg between the hip and the knee, losing a considerable quantity of flesh and sustaining a very painful injury. The latter will probably recover, but fears are entertained that the injuries sustained by Mrs. Tries will result fatally, although surgical aid was promptly summoned.

Napoleon's Will.

The last will and testament of Napoleon III. is a singular document, charged with "Napoleonic ideas," and containing very little besides. The paper was drawn on the 24th of April, 1865, just eight years ago, when the Emperor was at the height of his glory and his power, master of France and the arbiter of the destinies of Europe. Yet he warned his son, with much solemnity, that a striking passage of his will, that "power is a heavy burden," and he became serious in the contemplation of the difficulties encountered by a good man in attempting to do his duty. The whole tone of the exhortation to the Prince Imperial is that of a man penetrated with a sense of the instability of earthly grandeur, and not altogether certain of his own position. The Emperor was contrite for some of his sins—not for all—and firm in the belief that he had acted and sustained himself by the soul of his illustrious uncle. But there is no Napoleon IV. to profit by fatherly counsel—only a young gentleman in private life, who shares with the ex Empress a fortune of unexpectedly moderate dimensions.

Unhorsing the Indians.

Western people so generally clamor for the extermination of the Indians that we hail with pleasure a patent for preventing war. A Kansas journal has this plan:

Why will not the Government dismount every wild man while he is on the reservation? Without a horse a person is but half a man. What manhood and what courage he may have had on a fleet pony very promptly oozes out of him when he takes to the ground, wears moccasins, makes long marches, and gets his toes sore. In such plight he will not wander far from the Government rations; nor will he tantalize his guardians with the broken faith which, by his cunning and horsemanship, never fails to annoy the settler and retard immigration.

The chief trouble with this scheme is that the Indians who are most dreaded do not go on reservations, but keep their steeds out of the white man's reach.

Horrible Accident—Aged Man Killed.

On Monday morning last, a man named Daniel Lorey, aged 69 years, met his death on the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Lancaster, under the following circumstances: Lorey had been in the habit of going to a coal yard every morning and conveying a bushel of coal to his home. On Monday, as usual, he started up the railroad, when, it is supposed, he was struck by an engine and driven in under the wheels of the freight cars, and then thrown out again, a bleeding, mangled, almost unrecognizable mass of flesh and bones. The wheels of the cars had passed over the right leg just above the knee and up over the left hip; the right arm was almost cut in twain, lengthwise, the flange of the car wheel having caught between the second and third fingers of the hand and running along the arm; the head was crushed flat; the tongue of the unfortunate man hung out three inches, while his brains were scattered over his clothing and along the track; the eyes protruded from their sockets and looked ready to burst.

THE present temperance law of Illinois is supported by 14,432 petitioners, of whom 2,672 are ladies; while of the 9,464 petitioners for its repeal every one was a man.

THE MODOC WAR.

Another Terrible Battle.

THE TROOPS TAKEN BY SURPRISE

Bodies Burned by the Savages.

NARROW ESCAPE OF GEN. GILLEM.

Another Terrible Fight.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 29.—A courier just arriver reports another terrible fight with the Modocs, in which nineteen of our men were killed, including Captain Thomas, Lieutenant Howe, of the Fourth Artillery, Lieutenant Wright, of the Twelfth Infantry, and twenty-three wounded, including Lieutenant Harris, of the Fourth Artillery, and others who are missing.

A Reconnoissance.

LAVA BEDS, April 26, via SAN FRANCISCO, April 29.—A reconnoissance composed of batteries K and A, Fourth Artillery, and Company E, Twelfth Infantry, left camp at 7:30 this morning, proceeding in the direction known to lead to the present Modoc stronghold. Capt. E. Thomas, of the Fourth Artillery, being in command. A dozen or so of Warm Spring Indians were expected to co-operate on Capt. Thomas' left. The troops, having formed a line of skirmishers, advanced without molestation until they arrived at the foot of the bluff south of the Lava Beds, having meanwhile signalled the camp. No Indians could be found.

Fire From an Unseen Foe.

On reaching the bluff the Modocs opened a severe fire, causing the troops to seek such shelter as they could find in crevices and chasms. As usual the foe was unseen. The first position became untenable, owing to the fact that the Indians obtained both a cross and enfilading fire. It was so exposed a position that up to the present writing (7 P. M.) only two wounded could go to camp. As nine wounded, including Lieut. Wright, of the Twelfth Infantry, had sought shelter in a crevice which was particularly open to the Modoc fire, grave doubts exist as to their ultimate safety.

So soon as information was received at headquarters relative to their peril, parties of troops were at once pushed forward to their rescue. Four companies being ordered out, two of cavalry from this camp and two from Col. Mason's. Stretchers for the conveyance of the wounded were forwarded. The latter are returning just now without having achieved the object for which they were intended. Poor fellows! a bitter cold night at least is before them. It is barely possible the enemy conceived that some of them no longer heeded the cold or heat. Their comrades, who from some cause are coming in to camp, show plainly by their demeanor the heartfelt sorrow they feel for them. But they are powerless in the matter.

Complete List of the Killed and Wounded.

A complete list of the killed and wounded is now in camp.

Killed—Captain, Evan Thomas, Fourth Artillery, Battery A; Lieut. Albion Bour, Fourth Artillery, Battery A; Private Robt. S. Romer, Fourth Artillery, Battery A; Private Parker, Fourth Artillery, Battery A; Private John Lynch, Fourth Artillery, Battery K; Private James Rose, Fourth Artillery, Battery K; private Joseph W. Ward, Fourth Artillery, Battery K; private Michael Wallace, Fourth Infantry, Co. E; private Thos. McInfantry, Co. E; citizen Hevles Webber, Siskujon county; private Wm. Boyle, Co. E, Twelfth Infantry; private Howard, Co. E, Twelfth Infantry; private Nate Lowrey, Co. E, Twelfth Infantry.

In addition to the foregoing, others were buried in the field, whose names could not be ascertained. Lieut. Auther Crausten and four men of Battery A are still missing.

Wounded, Portugal, Joseph H. Broderick, battery A, Fourth Artillery, left thigh; private Mathew Murphy, Co. E, Twelfth infantry, ring finger; private James McMullen, battery A, Fourth Artillery, palm of right hand; private John Hall, Co. Gifford, battery K, in the small; back of thigh; corporal James Noble, battery K, Fourth Artillery, neck; private Charles Cuff, company E, Twelfth Infantry, hand; sergeant M. Kennedy, company E, Twelfth Infantry, right breast and thigh, and groin; private Wm. Butler, Co. E, Twelfth Infantry, both temples; private John Higgins, battery K, Fourth Artillery, through hand and shoulder; private Francis Rolla, battery K, Fourth Artillery, left hip; private Wm. McCoy, battery K, Fourth Artillery, right buttock; private McLaughlin, Battery K, Fourth Artillery, heels, feet and right shoulder; Sergeant Augustus Bailey, Battery A, Fourth Artillery, arm; First Sergeant Clayton, Co. B, Twelfth Infantry, left leg; private M. Breman, Co. E, Twelfth Infantry, both arms fractured; Lieut. G. M. Harris, Fourth Artillery, back; Surgeon Belcastle, United States Army, right leg.

The Indians Well Armed.

Some sixty or sixty-one Modocs are armed with Spencer carbines and breech-loading muskets. Nor is it a single instance where one Modoc has been known to have in his possession two or more Spencer rifles, enabling him to keep up a rapid fire of shots from his natural or artificial breastwork of rock.

Natural Hiding Places.

The surface of the ground in many places is torn up by volcanic action, leaving crevices, and these are adaptable to the purposes of either hiding or points of defence. Several instances of soldiers knowing nothing of the topography have come unawares on such figures. Therefore they could escape. They positively are confronted with a receiving no food from Sunday dinner until Monday morning. Not a single article that usually comes to the relief of a sick man was ever seen in the hospital during this entire time, except what was found in the pockets of the town. This is merely a very imperfect outline of the evidence adduced on the trial. Many of the details concerning the condition of the patients were of the most revolting character, and astonished all who heard them.

SERRANO'S FAILURE.

Those who have attentively followed the history of Marshal Serrano, as one of Queen Isabella's courtiers, as Prim's coadjutor in promoting insurrection against the Queen, Prime Minister and Counselor of Amadeus, as an enemy to the King, and finally to his elevation to a ministerial position in the Republican Government, will not be surprised at his effort to overthrow the authority of the executive, and have himself proclaimed Dictator. He is a self-seeking demagogue, a man of small ability, of unprincipled character, and of boundless self-conceit. While Prim lived, he was constrained to quietness and order, by the superior forces of Prim's character. On the death of the prime mover in the great rebellion, Serrano attempted to control the new King, and succeeded for a time. When Amadeus refused longer to be controlled by him, and gave the leadership to Zorilla, Serrano withdrew from court, his wife even refusing to be present at the christening of the young child of the King. Pending the difficulty between Amadeus and his Cabinet relative to the military, Serrano intrigued for restoration to power, but named conditions which so disgusted the King that he preferred abdication to compliance.

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SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1873.

BONDS at Frankfort 95¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 42f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 116¾ @116¾.

GENERAL GARIBALDI, whose health has, for some time, been quite precarious, is now reported to be very ill.

THE Carlist movement in Spain may be set down as a failure. Its leaders have crossed the Borders into France and Portugal, and amnesty is now being offered to such of the rank and file as will promptly surrender.

THE *Dispatch* performs a work of supererogation in boldly advertising its stupidity. It is not expected that that amiable journal should understand anything, the comprehension of which requires the exercise of ordinary intelligence.

THE indications of an extended Indian war become more clear and alarming from day to day. The delay in beating the Modocs, which is not to be blamed against our officers, is undoubtedly inspiring other Indians to take the war path. The outlook is very alarming.

THE Missourians have adopted a very practical method of managing their penitentiary. They has leased the institution to responsible parties, who manage it, pay all expenses, and pay the State $1,000 a year. The saving to the State is $100,000 annually. This may be called the business method of prison management.

THE Philadelphia *Ledger* very properly criticises the manufacture of sensational telegrams at Washington, intended to injure the Peace Commission, and at the same time drive those in command of our forces at the lava beds to precipitate action. It attributes to this the lack of caution, which resulted in the massacre of so many of our troops. We may take this occasion to say that we fully agree with this view, and have succeeded, almost entirely, in keeping such reports out of our news columns. The warlike spirit, displayed by certain speculators, has had much to do with developing the entire Indian difficulty.

THE advance in the charge for cable telegrams to $1.53 in gold a word from Philadelphia to Europe, shows the monopoly controlling the cable now working to have the same disposition and greed as all other monopolies. The Vienna Exposition was certain to draw to Europe a large number of Americans, who naturally will desire to forward messages home, in addition to which the press will wish to use the cable freely for general and special dispatches. The reason given by the company for the advance is that the wires will be greatly taxed. But with the improvement in telegraphic science, it ought to be able to render the service demanded, and to be liberal enough to do it at reasonable rates.

THE more we hear of the conduct of our Commissioners at Vienna, the more outrageous their conduct appears. But a few of them were involved in the sale of privileges, but these few evidently intended to make a good thing of it. The choice of positions for articles to be placed on exhibition had been sold, the contracts for putting up different buildings were let on shares, and every source of profit and advantage was thoroughly exhausted. The latest phase of misconduct is that of refusing to furnish the new Commissioners with the plans of allotment, thus preventing the arrangement of articles forwarded for exhibition. This, however, will be speedily overcome. The misfortune of the whole affair is the disgrace that is put on the country and its institutions by the exhibition of greed and rascality on the part of the guilty Commissioners.

WEDNESDAY, the thirteenth day of August, is fixed upon as the day for holding the Republican State Convention at Harrisburg. The primary meetings for this city and county will be held to-day, and the Conventions for this county will meet at the Court House on Tuesday next. This is what is termed an off year in politics, and the usual interest in the Conventions and nominations to be made, does not appear to exist. Yet we remind our citizens generally, that the office of State Treasurer is to be filled, and that the primaries to be held to-day, are the first movement toward that nomination. The delegates elected to-day to the several Conventions to be held on Tuesday next, will elect our delegation to the State Convention at Harrisburg; and it will nominate the candidate for State Treasurer. Not to consider who are likely to be candidates,—all will readily admit that the office mentioned is one of the most important in the gift of the Commonwealth. Our candidate should be carefully selected, and should represent the best element in the State. We have hitherto referred to the fact, that if the people refuse to attend the primaries, they have themselves to blame, in great part, for the result that may follow. Even when unimportant offices are to be filled, we still insist that it is wise to attend the primaries. While corrupt candidates may, it is true, be defeated, it is often a choice of evils as between the two parties. We prefer to have the best thing possible done at the outset,—right candidates selected to represent a party of right principles. This done, and in this county and State, no fear need be entertained as to the result. Attend the primaries to-day, and thus have a voice in the coming nominations.

DEITY IN THE CONSTITUTION.

The recognition of the Deity in our State Constitution is attracting some attention, partially because of the efforts of what are termed "Liberals" in opposition. The International, Communists, and other similar European organizations, are turned to this subject, and they presume to mark out a policy for our Government, as regards the recognition of the Christian religion. Nothing will more swiftly and certainly give a new impulse and real popularity to the movement to have the name of the Deity recognized in the National Constitution than such sentiments as are embraced in the following demands put forth by this Liberal organization:

We demand that the employment of chaplains in Congress, in State Legislatures, in the navy and militia, and in prisons, asylums, and in all other institutions supported by public money, shall be discontinued.

We demand that all religious services now sustained by the Government shall be abolished; and especially that the use of the Bible in the public schools, whether ostensibly as a text book or as a part of religious worship, shall be prohibited.

We demand that the appointment, by the President of the United States or by the Governors of the various States, of all religious festivals and fasts shall wholly cease.

We demand that the judicial oaths in the courts and in all other departments of the Government shall be abolished, and that simple affirmation under pains and penalties of perjury shall be established in its stead.

We demand that all laws directly or indirectly enforcing the observance of Sunday as the Sabbath shall be repealed.

We demand that all laws looking to the enforcement of "Christian" morality shall be abrogated, and that all laws shall be conformed to the requirements of natural morality, equal rights and impartial liberty.

Just what "natural morality" is, will be found hard to define. As a rule, the definition given of it by those who use and admire the term, is that of license,—the breaking down of all moral safeguards, and giving effect to views similar to those entertained by Victoria Woodhull. It is not important that attempts should be made to controvert such ideas,—they are revolting to every sense of propriety and decency. Hon. William Hopkins, just before his death, submitted the preamble of our new Constitution to the Convention,—and it, in our judgment, contained a clear, explicit and satisfactory recognition of the Divine Being. Messrs. Alexander and Stevenson addressed the Convention recently relative to a recognition of the Diety, but whether this was intended to be in the interest of the preamble of Mr. Hopkins, or of something more elaborate and formal, we have no means of judging from the copy of the speeches before us. We judge, however, that Mr. Hopkins' preamble will be adopted.

LETTER FROM NEW YORK.

Quarto-Centennial Anniversary of the Phi Gamma Delta Fraternity, 1848 and 1873—Interesting Exercises—Preliminary Meeting Tuesday Evening, the 29th of April, at the Delta Rooms—Public Meeting in the Academy of Music—Hon. I. C. Pershing, President—Dr. Thos. M. Eddy, Orator—Hon. William H. Barnes, Poet—Dinner by the Upsilon Chapter.

[From our Special Correspondent.]

Twenty-five years ago several of the students of the Jefferson College, located in Canonsburg, Washington county, Pa., organized themselves into an association to be known as the Phi Gamma Delta Fraternity, and adopted a constitution and by-laws, and also a form of obligation to be assumed by any who might in the future become members of the association. The aim was, as far as possible, to secure the most talented students, with the design of banding together for mutual improvement, and of mutually aiding each other in all praiseworthy objects, not only while at college, but in after years. Similar associations, having the same name and constitution, and principles, and moreover in fullest and heartiest sympathy with the first one, were soon organized in other institutions. They are all parts of a grand whole. Each separate organization is called a chapter, and each chapter is known by some letter of the Greek alphabet. Thus the first one organized is known as the Alpha chapter, the second as the Beta chapter, and so on. So many chapters have been organized that the alphabet has been exhausted, and is doing double duty by being used a second time. There are now not only Alpha, Beta, Gamma, &c., chapters, but others known as the Alpha Deuteron, Beta Deuteron, Gamma Deuteron, &c., chapters. The fraternity is constantly growing, and the members have frequent reunions, not only for the purpose of renewing old friendships and recalling the scenes and events of college days, but also with the view of extending their acquaintance and discussing such questions as may be of mutual interest.

Unusual interest gathers about the present meeting, as the delegates have come together to celebrate their quarto-centennial anniversary. They are contrasting 1848 with 1873. A good time is anticipated. Gentlemen eminent in both Church and State are present. An informal preliminary meeting was held in the Delta rooms, corner Fourth avenue and East Seventeenth street, last night. The first public meeting was held to-night, in the Academy of Music, Seventeenth street, one of the most beautiful and spacious rooms in the city. Dr. I. C. Pershing, of your city, President of the Pittsburgh Female College, presided, and made the opening address. Dr. Edward Eggleston, who has won a national reputation by his "Hoosier Schoolmaster," "End of the World," and "Mysteries of Metropolisville," was prevented by sickness in his family from attending; and his place as chaplain was filled by Rev. William G. Barnes, Dr. Thomas M. Eddy, for several years editor of the *Northwestern Christian Advocate*, published in Chicago, and at present one of the secretaries of the Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, delivered the oration. Hon. William H. Barnes, of Washington, D. C., read the Poem. S. C. Graffula's band furnished exquisite music. Following is the address of the President. I could not obtain copies of the oration and poem, but can bear testimony to their excellence.

Address of President Pershing.

Brethren of the Mystic Tie, Ladies and Gentlemen.—Permit me to thank you for the honor conferred in calling me to preside at this Quarto-Centennial Anniversary of our Fraternity.

The late day at which the call was received, and the pressure of duties which could not be set aside, have rendered impossible the preparation of any address such as the occasion demands. I cannot, however, suffer the opportunity to pass by without congratulating you upon the distinguished success which has marked the history of our organization. Without any spirit of vainglory may we not contrast 1848 with 1873—*Beginning* solely upon the pure principles inculcated, and the noble aims and ends contemplated, the founders of our fraternity committed it to its fate, and have lived to see their brightest anticipations more than realized. It has chapters in nearly all the leading literary institutions, and honored representatives in almost every State.

The twenty-five years covered by its existence have been marked years in the world's history. Although the principles which underlie our organization, and which it seeks to make universal, have not been incorporated as a distinct article in any religious creed, or a part of the platform of any political party. Yet they have worked their way into thousands of hearts and consciences, and become potential factors in the wonderful changes which have been wrought. They have been both fulcrum and lever in moving the world towards a higher plane. With a fullness and breadth of meaning not dreamed of by Galileo may we now cry "it does move"—socially, intellectually, morally. The nations occupy more advanced ground to-day than ever before. Moral earthquakes are rocking into ruins the fabrics of error. The conflict is fierce, but the triumph is secure. The night is far spent and the day is at hand. Even in Russia, the dark land of the northern sky, which betoken a day of unwonted brightness; and here, flitting by in the early twilight, the ghosts of defunct errors and superstitions troop back to the darkness whence they came. Change so scarcely thought of at the commencement of the second half of the present century are at this hour accomplished facts. But why enumerate? To the thoughtful mind these stirring events are but signs of the times, indicating the near approach of something grander, nobler than ever dawned on human vision. And, though a prophet's ken is denied us, and we may not read that future, may we not pause and ponder for a few moments over one or two of these signs, which point to the good time coming, when the race shall be a glorious brotherhood, and it shall no longer be true that

"Man's inhumanity to man makes countless thousands mourn."

Prominent among these signs of the times is the newly-awakened and intensified spirit of inquiry abroad among the nations. There was a time when the many bowed to the behests of the few, when the dictum of a single man was the law of an empire. The monarch claimed to rule by a divine right, and millions acknowledged, without question, the claim. To-day the doctrine of the divine right of kings is dying out, and with it the equally absurd notion that the Church is everything and individual nothing. Man everywhere is asserting more boldly and broadly his manhood's individuality. The nations are waiting and watching to catch the full brightness of a now dimly-perceived, and faintly-realized, but fully believed-in light, which is yet to stream from the Heavens and kindle immunity, vale and sea round all the globe.

Henry Clay, standing on the crests of the Alleghenies, and beholding the magnificent domain which stretched away to the Pacific, was all attent to hear the tramp of its coming millions. The inmates of beleaguered Lucknow, strained every ear to catch the slogan of the Highlanders. But more to the world than these or these to them, or the other to him, will be the full coming, and acceptance, and crowning of Philia, Grosis, Doxa, a glorious trinity, which, blessed of the Almighty, shall lift the race into better and higher realms. Goethe's dying word—"Mehr Licht," are becoming the cry of humanity everywhere. The two leading Christian nations have joined in repeated efforts to force a north-west passage to an open polar sea. The problem of the ages is nearing solution, and millions are waiting, with breathless anxiety, the definite information, soon to be given, with regard to the sources of the Nile and the interior of a land hitherto beneath a gloom darker than the faces of its dusky sons. The Mongolians, hemmed in by prejudices broader than their plains, higher than their mountains, stronger than their far-famed wall, are forecasting the future and accepting the decree which dooms the supplanting of the effete civilization of the East by that of the young West. Japan is not only inviting other peoples to her shores, but is sending her sons and daughters to Christian lands to be educated, and to become familiar with the institutions, their language and their laws. A thousand facts alike indicate the same grand truth. In the domains of Art and Science, of Literature and Religion, the same strange restlessness is seen. The Chemist, not content with past discoveries, still tortures Nature in the endeavor to compel her to reveal her secrets. The Geologist more than ever strives to penetrate the earth's crust, and read the histories written there by God's own finger. The astronomer still sweeps through region after region, studded splendidly with star and planet, in quest of new worlds, and new evidences of the grandeur and glory of the material universe.

Closely allied with this intensified spirit of inquiry is the march of events. No equal period of time has been equally fruitful. To note all that has occurred, even with briefest comment, would consume much of the evening. During these twenty-four years, the Chinese have extended their mission to every continent, and to almost every island. China and Japan have thrown open their ports to the commerce of the world, and in return, have received impulses that must lead to their speedy elevation. Seldom has been abolished in Russia, and the Czar has measured strength with the forces of the French Emperor and the English Queen. Rome has welcomed Victor Emanuel. Protestant missions have been established under the very shadow of the Vatican. Germany has been united and within Sedowa upon its banners, and blotted out the humiliation of the past in the triumph of Sedan. Here, in our own land, a great problem has been solved, and at every point in our history, the railroad and the telegraph have been improved, if not propelled, and, like a vast net work, cover the land and fret the air. It is scarce a figure of speech to say that they have annihilated time and space. Iron chords link the nations, and now

"Mountains rise and oceans roll,
To sever them in vain."

The locomotive, with heart of fire, and hoof of steel, as it bounds the plain, or leaps the river, or vaults the mountains, outstripping the wind, is a fit emblem of modern progress.

The present is not only an age of railroads and telegraphs, but emphatically and pre-eminently the railroad and telegraph age of the world.

Brothers, the concentrated light, and the accumulated forces of sixty centuries, are upon us and around us.

Light and darkness, truth and error still strive for the mastery.

And though the signs of the times indicate the ultimate triumph of the one and the overthrow of the other, the final victory is yet to be achieved.

Never was the call to a true manhood louder than now.

Linked in the bonds of a true Philia—a friendship that will brighten in adversity and trial; broadened in soul and vision by a true Gnosis—such a knowledge of relation and obligation as will make us strong to suffer, and dare, and do; lured forward by a true Doxa—such a glory as prompts us to covet, not the place, but the worthiness of it; not the sceptre, but the ability to wield it aright; not the crown, but the culture that would throw lustre upon it. Let us gird ourselves anew during these hours for the conflict before us. Amid the din of the battle let the earliest exultation of America's most gifted sons come in the increased emphasis to every heart—

"Let us then be up and doing,
With a heart for any fate;
Still achieving, still pursuing,
Learn to labor and to wait."

Two meetings are held each day in the rooms of the fraternity. The Convention will adjourn to-morrow night, and the delegates from abroad will partake of a sumptuous banquet to be provided by the members of the Upsilon Chapter of the College of New York. GOTHAM.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

GEN. GARIBALDI is reported alarmingly ill.

GERMANY published 5,486 books during the latter half of 1872.

THE new Liquor law of West Virginia went into effect on Thursday.

ROCHESTER houses were struck by lightning in Chicago on Thursday night.

TWO REGIMENT troops have been ordered from New York to San Francisco.

A GIRL in Utica, N. Y., fourteen years of age, is the mother of two children.

THE American National Medical Association will convene in St. Louis next Tuesday. It remains in session three or four days.

THE Countess Teresa Spaur, in whose company, in 1848, Pope Pius IX. fled from Rome to Gaeta, died a short time since in Vienna.

THERE is a conflict of authority between Governor Jacobs and the Board of Public Works appointed by the West Virginia Legislature last session.

THE Carlist prisoners on one of the Canary Islands mutinied some days ago. The guard fired some shots and many were killed and wounded.

FELIX DUCROS, a well known stock, money and exchange broker in New Orleans, is reported to have absconded with one hundred thousand dollars belonging to his partner.

THE great mining suit of Raymard & Ely vs. Hermes, complainant, which was pending in the United States Court at Floche, Nevada, for months, resulted in a verdict in favor of Hermes.

IT APPEARS that the announcement of the sale of the Missouri Pacific Railroad was premature, as both parties have not yet agreed to such action, and the sale will not be advertised until they do.

THE penitentiary of Missouri was leased on Thursday for a term of ten years, to Charles A. and Elias H. Percy, of Weston, Missouri, and Walter Young and James B. Willis, of St. Jo, Missouri, they paying the entire expenses of the prison and a bonus of one thousand dollars. It is expected that the State will save over one hundred thousand dollars per annum by the arrangement.

RUPTURE.

Every kind of Trusses for the cure of Rupture may be obtained at Dr. Keyser's establishment, No. 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. It is a matter of the greatest consequence that all who are ruptured should be properly fitted with a suitable Truss, and one that will keep the ruptured parts in their place. Many persons do not know when they are ruptured, and frequently years are allowed to pass by before anything is done. This is a great error, and one that is often paid for at the expense of the person's life. Rupture is too serious an injury to be treated with lightness or neglect, especially when the means for its relief and cure are so easily obtained. Children and young persons are easily cured with the improved appliances which are constantly being added to the great variety which Dr. Keyser always has on hand.

Dr. Keyser's office, 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa., from 10 A. M. until 1 P. M., and from 3 to 6, and on Saturdays at night.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 62 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1855.

ASSETS January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. BOOKS OF BY-LAWS, &c. furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer,

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Kahn, G. Follansbee, Joanna Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz Christopher Zug.

John H. Walker, Solicitor.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

New Stock, New Goods of all kinds, Family Medicines, Drugs, Chemicals. Perfumes of every variety. All our goods are of fresh, pure stock, and we guarantee quite and of the best quality. Please call and examine our large and well assorted stock.

Mrs. S. A. Wagner & co.'s sepia, a Water Color for the hair. Ladies and gentlemen are alike interested in this article, for they are all desirous of improving their own personal appearance and adornment. Beauty will fade—the hair will turn gray—we sometimes find ourselves approaching the "sere and yellow leaf" ready in life. There is never an age in which that cannot be overcome. Sold only in Pittsburgh at

JAS. E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn and Sixth streets.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STATEMENT OF THE Real Estate Savings Bank, MAY 1st, 1873.

ASSETS.

Bonds and mortgages, being first liens on Real Estate.....		$634,741 44
U. S. 1881 Bonds, at par.....		23,000 00
Do. 5-20 Bonds, at cost.....		82,646 00
Real Estate.....		9,330 67
Office Furniture.....		840 16
Cash.....		43,494 60
Total.....		$826,253 87
LIABILITIES.		
Due Depositors.....	$746,516 25	
Due Depositors, interest, May 1, 1873.....	19,333 32	
		$765,379 57
Balance Contingent Fund.....		60,973 30
Total.....		$826,352 87

The above is a true statement.

ISAAC JONES, President.

GEO. H. HOLTZMAN, Secretary.

The undersigned Audit ing Committee have examined the Books and the R. E. Bonds, Mortgages and Securities, and do find the cash and find the foregoing statement correct.

H. LITTELL,
JAS. B. D. MEEDS,
JNO. P. HENDERSON,
Committee.

Real Estate Savings Bank.

President—ISAAC JONES.
Vice President—W. D. MEEDS.
Secretary—GEO. H. HOLTZMAN.
Solicitor—E. BRADFORD JOHN.
Trustees—Isaac Jones, J. K. Moorhead, C. G. Hussey, Harvey Childs, Isaac Jones, Wm. K. Nimick, Jno. F. Henderson, Jas. B. D. Meeds, Jacob Painter, H. F. Jones.

Interest allowed on Deposits at six per cent. per annum, payable to depositors in May and November, which, if not drawn, will be added to the principal and compounded.

Open for Depositors from 9 A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., daily, and every Saturday even ng, from May 1st to November 1st and from 7 to 9, and from November 1st to May 1st, from 6 to 8 o'clock P. M.

Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street,
my2:mwf Pittsburgh.

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OLD ESTABLISHED HOUSE.

Littell & Mechling,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

OLD RYE WHISKY,

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WINES AND LIQUORS,

234 Liberty

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Nuts, Canned Goods, Ice Cream, &c.,

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PITTSBURGH, PA.

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.
PROCTER & GAMBLE'S
Mottled German Soap.

This Soap has been sold for more than 25 years. It is Economy to buy it, as it is sold at the price of ordinary soaps and does more service, being harder, will not waste, but washes easy. You can buy it of your nearest grocer.

This Soap is packed *Honestly. Can you afford to pay* for what you do not receive?

R. HUNTER,
Jobber Wholesale Agent.
SOLD BY

Arbuckles & Co., Dilworth Brothers, Watt, Lang & Co., T. C. Jenkins, J. S. Dilworth & Co., Haworth & Dewhurst, S. Exart & Co., and others.
feb5:tf

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MANUFACTURERS OF

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WORKS—Adjoining the Gas Works, Allegheny.

MASS. INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY.—Entrance Examinations June 2 and 3, and Oct. 1 and 2. For Catalogue, recent entrance examination papers, or further information, apply to Prof. SAMUEL KNEELAND, Secretary, Boston, Mass.
mh13:6s-Ts

DRY GOODS.

Great Closing Sale

AT

MACRUM & CARLISLE'S,

Is Now in Full Operation

AND HAS PROVED A

DECIDED SUCCESS.

Having decided to make a change in our firm on or before July 1st, until which time we will offer our goods in lots to suit purchasers at such an

Extraordinary Reduction

As must insure a ready sale. To the RETAIL TRADE we offer the cream of our stock at

Twenty Per Cent. Off the Cost,

Which is equivalent to 25 per cent. profit. The stock is now very complete and embraces a splendid line of

DRESS TRIMMINGS,

Embroideries,

LACES, RIBBONS,

All Wool, Merino and

COTTON HOSIERY

Silk, Lisle and Cloth Gloves,

Men's, Ladies' and Children's Underwear,

Shirts, Collars and Ties, Corsets, Skirts, &c.,

All of which we offer at

Immense Bargains for Cash

To close out before May 1st. We will offer "Job Lots" to

MERCHANTS AND DEALERS

AT GREAT BARGAINS.

Macrum & Carlisle,

27 FIFTH AVENUE.

SPRING STOCK

OF

DRY GOODS.

MOORHOUSE & CARSTEN

Are receiving daily their SPRING STOCK, to which they invite the attention of those wanting to purchase.

THESE GOODS

Have been selected with great care, and for Beauty

Cannot be Excelled.

LADIES

In particular are requested to call and examine our Spring Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

CORNER OF

Fourth Ave. and Market St.

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WHITE GOODS

AT

A. W. ERWIN & CO.'S

White Swiss.
White Nainsooks,
White Jaconet.
Striped Nainsooks.
Check Nainsooks.
Striped Lawns.
Striped Swiss.
Victoria Lawn.
Bishop Lawn.
Complete Stripes.
Striped P. K's.
Cross Lawn Stripes.
White Bandings.

All of the above are of our own importation and we guarantee prices to be lower than the same quality of Goods can be bought elsewhere.

SPECIAL BARGAINS.

At 12½c, Bleached Muslins, worth 16c.
At 16c, Bleached Muslins, worth 20c.
At 8c, Good Fast Color Prints.
At 10c, Best Fast Color Prints.
At 12½c, Good Style Dress Goods.
At 25c, Splendid Assortment of New Style Dress Goods.

BLACK ALPACAS

At 25c, Black Alpacas.
At 30c, Black Alpacas.
At 35c, Black Alpacas.
At 40c, Black Alpacas.
At 45c, Black Alpacas.
At 50c, Black Alpacas.

We invite special attention to our stock of Black Alpacas, which we guarantee to be extra value for the price.

A. W. ERWIN & CO.

FIRE CLAY,

WATER PIPES,

CHIMNEY FLUES

And Chimney Tops.

HENRY H. COLLINS

133 Second Avenue.

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165, 167 and 169

FEDERAL ST. ALLEGHENY.

Ladies' Parasols,
Misses' Parasols,
Children's Parasols.

A splendid assortment of the above has been received and are now open and ready for inspection, embracing all the latest styles and shades, with club Sticks and Chateishes, in great variety.

Ladies' Hats,
Misses' Hats,
Children's Hats,

NEW STYLES.

THE NEW

"FLORIDA" HATS,

A NOVELTY.

Real Balbriggan Hose,

Imported Goods in Finest Quality.

Real Hair Goods.

Curls, Frizzettes,
Finger Puffs,
Real Hair Switches, &c.

NEW GOODS, FRESH GOODS,

Opening Daily at

WM. SEMPLE'S,

165, 167 and 169

FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY CITY.

New Dry Goods Store

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GREAT BARGAINS IN

DRY GOODS.

At 8 cents, Good Prints.
At 10 cents, Good Ginghams.
At 12½ cents, Good Style Ginghams.
At 15 cents, Linen Towels.
At 12½ cents, Bleached Muslins, yard wide.

AT 22 CENTS,

Japanese Poplins.

At 31 cents, all the New Shades of

Mignonette Brocade Poplins.

Good Black Silks

At $1.25, $1.50 and $1.75.

White Swiss,
White Nainsook,
White Lawns,
White P. K's.
White Quilts,
Black Alpacas, very cheap.

And a full line of

DRESS GOODS

And SUITINGS at prices lower than can be found in the city.

Call and examine our Goods and Prices at the

NEW DRY GOODS STORE,

No. 26 Fifth Avenue.

Suits and Costumes.

SPRING STYLES

NOW OPENING AT

Jos. Horne & Co.'s,

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PENN AVE.

We are now receiving Ladies' Suits, in Lawn, Linen, Pongee and other material, made up in the latest fashion an superior manner.

Moire, Silk and Cashmere

POLONAISE,

Richly Embroidered, Braided and Lace Trimmed.

Silk, Cashmere and Cloth

Sacques and Sleeveless Jackets.

We would also invite particular attention to our line of Ladies' Cashmere

Cloaks and Dolmans

Being the largest and choicest selection in the city, which are selling at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction.

Misses' and Children's Sacques and Capes, together with a full assortment of Misses and Children's Linen and Marseilles Dresses, Walking Coats, Blouses, Infants' Capes, &c., handsomely braided and trimmed.

Muslin, Linen and P. K. Aprons.

Stamped Goods, &c., &c.

NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.

Call and examine.

197 and 199

PENN AVE.

Muslin Underwear,

MARKED DOWN,

LADIES' CHEMISE,
NIGHT DRESSES,
SKIRTS, &c., &c.,

Greatly reduced to close out assortment now complete,

Macrum & Carlisle,
27 Fifth Avenue.

NEW GOODS.

A FULL LINE OF LINEN SUITS.

All the new styles in

Parasols, Dress Goods,

In great variety.

LACE CURTAINS and MARSEILLES QUILTS, just received.

H. J. LYNCH,

No. 96 Market Street.

SEAMLESS KIDS,

IN SPLENDID SHADES.

BLACKS, BROWNS, SLATES, WHITES,

And a beautiful line of

OPERA SHADES,

In 1, 2 and 3 button and Marquise.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

27 Fifth Avenue.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.

CHOICE CARPETS.

We open to-day the Choicest lot of

English Body Brussels,

Of our own importation, that has ever been shown in this city, embracing the Newest and Richest Colors ever put into Carpets. The leading Colors are as follows: One Pattern OAK, CHINTZ, one DRAB AND BROWN, one GREEN, SCARLET AND GOLD, one GREEN, CRIMSON AND GOLD, one DRAB, BROWN AND GOLD, one TURKEY, &c. Many of these patterns match most of the Terry and Reppe now used for covering furniture. No Choicer Goods can be seen anywhere.

Bovard, Rose & Co.,

21 Fifth Avenue

WM. SEMPLE

165, 167 and 169

FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

Black Alpacas!
Black Alpacas!

Having purchased a whole importation of superior quality and brand of

Black Alpacas and Poplins,

Having a fine lustre, and bearing our own trade-mark, the "FLAG AND THE THISTLE," and is offered at extra inducements, from the lowest to finest quality.

Opened To-Day, another Fine Lot of

Spring Dress Goods

IN

Japanese Poplins, New Stripes.
Japanese Silks.
New and Beautiful Styles Dress Goods.
Marseilles Stripes, New Colored Silks.
New Pongee Silks, New Black Silks, &c.

SUITS, SUITS, SUITS

New Linen Suits, in Latest Styles; also embroidered richly in all colors.

White Suits, Colored Suits.

Striped Suits, &c., &c., &c.

White Goods, White Piques, Nainsooks, Swisses, Tarletans, &c., &c.,

A full and complete stock at low prices, at

WM. SEMPLE'S,

165, 167 and 169

FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY CITY.

BOGGS & BUHL

Are now offering one of the most attractive stocks of

DRESS GOODS

Ever seen in this Market.

We have opened this day

A Stock of Linen Suitings

That for style and price are well worth an examination.

New Striped Silks,
New Japanese Silks,
New Black Silks.

Black Hernanis and Grenadines.

For these goods in particular we would solicit a careful examination.

Hamburg Edgings,
Hamburg Flouncing,
Hamburg Inserting.

Ladies will find our

WHITE GOODS

Department full and varied.

Barred Nainsook,
Check Nainsook,
Plain Nainsook,
Victoria Lawns.

Parasols and Sun Umbrellas, in Club and Tourist Handles.

Ladies', Gents' and Misses' Gloves and Hosiery.

We ask the public to examine our goods and prices.

BOGGS & BUHL,

128 Federal Street, Allegheny.

TERMS

WHOLESALE GROCERS, &c.

L. J. BLANCHARD & CO.,

Wholesale and retail dealers in

Groceries, Teas,

Foreign and Domestic Fruits, &c.,

NO. 396 PENN STREET,

Goods delivered in the city free of charge.

LAING & M'KALLIP,

Wholesale Dealers in

GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED,

Louisville and Rosedale Hydraulic Cement,

PERRYSBURG WHITE LIME,

AND ANTHRACITE COAL,

347, 411 AND 413 LIBERTY STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

FISH, FISH, FISH.

No. 1 Mackerel, Shore and Bay.
No. 2 " " "
No. 3 " " "
In barrels, half barrels, quarter barrel and kitts.
No. 1 White Fish.
No. 1 Lake Herring.

Full weight; new goods in half and quarter barrels, also split and Round Herring, Holland Herring, Cod Fish. For sale by

Watt, Lang & Co.,

172 and 174 Wood street.

D. M'MILLAN & CO.,

GENERAL PRODUCE

Commission Merchants

NO. 370 PENN AVENUE,

Opposite Fort Wayne and Cleveland Freight Depots. Exclusive Agents for Lowell Mills and Mahaning Valley Flour.

Flour, Grain and Feed House

OF

R. KNOX & SON,

50 WEST DIAMOND,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

George Stewart,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

And Wholesale and Retail dealer in

FLOUR, GRAIN, FEED AND PRODUCE,

NO. 11 WEST OHIO STREET, Allegheny City.

Orders for shipment promptly attended. Particular attention given to consignments of all kinds of Country Produce. mh6:kll

FOR SALE IN STORE AND TO ARRIVE—

10 cars prime Spring Wheat.
5 cars yellow Ear Corn.
10 cars shelled Corn.
5 cars Oats.
1 car prime Upland Hay.
5,000 Sawmiller Sacks.
1,000 India Sacks.
50 bushels prime Clover Seed.

HITCHCOCK, MCCLUSKEY & CO.,
549 Liberty street.

PRODUCE HOUSE

OF

H. Riddle, Son & Co.,

Produce and General Commission Merchants, Receive and sell all kinds of Country Produce, BUTTER and EGGS received daily. H. RIDDLE, SON & CO., No. 182 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Particular attention given to consignments.

Aiken, Wallace & Pollock,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

For the sale of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS and all kinds of Country Produce, BUTTER and EGGS received daily. H. RIDDLE, SON & CO., No. 182 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Particular attention given to consignments.

H. M. CALDWELL. SAMUEL MORRISON

M'CURDY & CALDWELL,

WHOLESALE PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, and dealers in FLOUR, GRAIN, HAY, OILCAKE, LARD, CHEESE, BUTTER, EGGS, CIDER, APPLES, ONIONS, POTATOES, and all kinds of Canned Fruits, Jellies, &c. Country Produce generally. No. 205 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa. Orders for shipments and consignments solicited and promptly attended to. Liberal cash advances on consignment of goods.

PETER KEIL. JAS. F. RITCHART.

KEIL & RITCHART,

Commission Merchants,

And dealers in Flour, Grain, Seeds, Mill Feed, &c.

340 Liberty Street,

Patterson's Block, PITTSBURGH, PA.

JAS. O'BRIEN

Produce Commission Merchant,

Receives and sells all kinds of Country Produce. All orders promptly filled at Lowest Market rates.

White Front, No. 215 Liberty Street,
my1:3m PITTSBURGH.

JOHN PORTERFIELD & CO.,

FAMILY GROCERIES.

And dealers in best brands of ST. LOUIS FLOUR.

No. 18 MARKET STREET,

Corner of First avenue.

JOHN BRYTON. A. WALLACE.

S. WALLACE, WHOLESALE

GROCERS AND PRODUCE DEALERS, No. 6 sixth avenue, Pittsburgh.

OFFICIAL—PITTSBURGH.

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
PITTSBURGH, April 27, 1873.

NOTICE—THE ASSESSMENTS FOR the construction of the SPRING STREET BOARD WALK, are now ready for examination and construction and will remain in this office ten (10) days, when they will be returned to the City Treasurer for collection.

ap28 A. DEMPSTER, City Engineer.

WM. SEMPLE

165, 167 and 169

FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

New Percales.
New Cretonnes

HOME NEWS.

European Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

A dispatch received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship and Telegraph office, at No. 163 Smithfield street, announces the arrival of the

M. G. Lloyd line steamer Rhein at New York

A Little Blaze.

The alarm of fire from box 7 in Allegheny, at six o'clock last evening, was occasioned by a fire being discovered in Osborne's foundry, foot of Washington avenue. The Fire Department was promptly on hand and extinguished it before any material damage was done. The fire originated from the cupola.

Clearing the Track.

A horse that a boy was driving about eleven o'clock yesterday morning, across the railroad track, at Irwin avenue, Allegheny, was thrown from the track across the street by being struck by a locomotive. The shafts of the vehicle to which the horse was attached were broken and the boy was badly scared, but no further damage was done.

The Reviewers.

The Board of Revision held a meeting yesterday morning, B. F. Kennedy, Esq., presided. Reports of the Committee from the Thirteenth and Thirty-first wards were presented and approved.

Mr. C. B. Strain offered a resolution that all Committees be required to report on Friday of next week for final action, in order to close up the assessments. This resolution was accepted, and the Board adjourned.

Good Advice.

Those of our readers who may contemplate a trip to Europe, are referred to our neighbor Mr. Max Schamburg, the well known European Steamship agent, whose office is at No. 163 Smithfield street.

With the full agency of all the leading steamship companies, he has advantages which no other house in this city can afford, and with his "European Shipping News Telegraph office" by which he furnishes the arrivals of all steamers here and on the other side of the waters, he becomes *par excellence* in the trans-Atlantic trade. Mr. S., from personal experience, is acquainted with every detail of an ocean trip.

Death of Robert Patrick.

The business and banking community, and his numerous personal friends, will be grieved to learn that Mr. Robert Patrick, senior partner of the banking house of R. Patrick & Co., died at three o'clock Friday afternoon at his residence, No. 139 Centre avenue, in this city. Mr. Patrick's health had been so impaired that in July last he left home to travel in Europe, hoping there to recover his wonted health and vigor. During his journeyings he was much encouraged, and just three weeks ago reached home in pretty good health, only one week ago he was in his office, feeling no mentions of the sickness which on Sunday last attacked him. We are not informed of the nature of his disease, but the attack was severe and quickly proved fatal. Mr. Patrick was about fifty years of age—he was a gentleman of genial manners, of fine intelligence and distinguished for close application to business and for punctilious honor. He will be sincerely mourned by his family and lamented by all the circles of our business men.

Weather.

The indications noted from 28th of March to 26th of April point to a very stormy, high windy month, with a few feathery snows, northwest windy days, a few soft spring days, as a prelude to a rain storm.

Cloudy and variable days, twenty-one; rain fourteen; snow or snow and rain, four; sunshine and fair, nine.

RECORD.

From 28th of March to 26th of April, cloudy and variable days, twenty-one, rain sixteen, snow and sleet five, clear and fair nine, daily average of thermometer 46, daily height of river 12 feet, monthly rain 3.50 inches, winds in 90 observations, west 8, west, N. west 59, east 19—south, north 8, E. 12.

A WET, SLUSHY MONTH.

Indications from the 26th of April to the 26th May. Cloudy and variable days, twenty-four; rain eighteen; snow and sleet five; sunshine, made month. The season, to appearance, is frequent with thunder storms, an exuberant growth to all seeds under ground, as grass, wheat and potatoes; injurious to corn. After June sets in, it is likely to be a season of rapid and luxuriant growth, with no fears of choppers becoming epidemic, even if imported; a sudden change of wind to the northwest after a lively northeast or east storm, may bring a hard freeze 10th to 26th.

G. A.

Pittsburgh, May 2, 1873.

KILLED BY HIS OWN TEAM.

A Terrible Accident on Fifth Avenue Yesterday.

Coroner Wood yesterday held an inquest on the body of Thos. Lindsey, a driver who was in the employ of Frank Ardery, and who was run over by his team on Fifth avenue near 61st street. It appears that the deceased had been to Soho for a load of iron, and was coming back down Fifth avenue. When coming down near 61st street, he got of his horse in order to fix the rubber, when he was caught in the stirrup and thrown to the ground. The horses could not hold the load back, and the wagon started down the street, running over him, crushing his head and body into a fearful mass. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death, and called the attention of the authorities to the fearful condition of the street in this vicinity, being full of ruts, etc., and recommend that it be repaired at once.

Deceased was a native of Ireland, aged about forty years, a widower and leaves a family of five children residing on Ray's alley, near 12th street.

BREVITIES.

—The Allegheny police were paid off yesterday.

—Only four cases in the lock-up at eleven o'clock last evening.

—Remember the Republican Primary meetings to-day between four and seven o'clock.

—The Secretary of the Allegheny Poor Board disbursed $668.13 during the past month.

—A cable dispatch announces the arrival of Mr. Charles W. Davis, of Allegheny, in Liverpool.

—The Fire Committee of Allegheny Councils met last evening and approved the April pay-roll, amounting to $2,609 85.

—An order was made in the Court of Common Pleas yesterday for the discharge from jail of Adolph Rivenspurg, on the ground of a petition for a discharge under the insolvent laws.

—Yesterday a lady lost the gold filigreed pendant of an ear ring on Cedar avenue, somewhere between Esplanade and Ohio streets. As the set ring was broken, as a gift, and therefore peculiarly valuable, the finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the pendant at the Chronicle office.

—A coal train on the Connellsville railroad jumped the track at Gaffey's station yesterday morning, wrecking several cars and delaying the West Newton accommodation. A special engine and train was sent from the city as far as McKeesport, so that the parties between those points were not delayed long.

—A conference of County Superintendents, with State Superintendent Wickersham, will be held at the Union Depot, June 10, 1873. The counties entraced in the call are Allegheny, Beaver, Butler, Armstrong, Lawrence, Indiana, Washington, Greene, Somerset, Fayette, Cambria and Westmoreland.

—The following is the report of the Pittsburgh letter carriers for the month of April, just closed: Mail letters delivered, 173,671; mail letters collected, 115,706. Drop letters delivered, 31,502; drop letters collected, 23,503. Papers delivered, 68,206; papers collected, 8,243. The last collection from the lamp post boxes is made at seven o'clock P. M.

—The stockholders of the Uniontown and West Virginia Railway have elected the following Directors to serve until the second Monday of January, 1874: Benjamin Perkins, of Philadelphia, President; George A. Thomson, Samuel A. Gilmore, Alfred Howell, Daniel Kaine, F. H. Oliphant, A. E. Wilson, E. Rogers, Jacob H. Thompson, Dr. Smith Fuller, of Uniontown; Richard Irwin, Jr., Wm. B. Douglass, Edward Livingston, of New York. Alfred Howell was elected Secretary, Jas. T. Redburn, Treasurer, and R. Boyle, Solicitor.

—Monongahela City, according to the *Republican*, is destined, in a very short time, to become an important railroad centre. The Valley Railroad is soon to give an outlet to Pittsburgh, and a connection will soon be made within the reach of its citizens by a railroad which is now in course of construction from Irvin Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, to the North of Sewickley, on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, with a view of tunnelling through the hills from the Youghiogeny to the Monongahela rivers, and forming a connection with the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad at whatever point it may cross the river above Monongahela City. This new route will make the latter place nearer Philadelphia than Pittsburgh by just one mile.

—*The Dispatch* of Friday has a slanderous attack on Mrs. Willoughby, a lady who has for many years stood at her stall in the Allegheny market, which, we are requested to say, is without a shadow of foundation in fact. Mrs. Willoughby is a respectable woman, her husband a respectable man, and two of her brothers are respectable merchants in Pittsburgh, the other in Allegheny. Her stand is a gardener's stand, a conspicuous one, inside, not, as stated, outside of the market. She never sold fish, and therefore is not a fishmonger or fish woman, as charged. She deals, as all frequenters of the Allegheny market know, in butter, eggs, cheese and poultry. Very many citizens have for years habitually dealt with her for the articles named—fish not a fish. The alleged verbal assault on an officer and citizen is pure invention. No such assault was ever made.

To the Ladies—Embroideries.

We will offer on Monday, May 5th, our second and largest importation of Embroideries for the spring of 1873, consisting of about twenty thousand yards of narrow to very wide Edgings and Flouncings, with Insertings to match. These goods will be sold at fully twenty-five per cent. less than the market price, and it is the finest lot of goods ever offered by us.

C. WATTLEY & CO.,
Federal street, Allegheny.

Live While you Live.

An excellent place to replenish the "inner man" with a good substantial meal is at Caperton' Dining Saloon, No. 50 Market street. The table is served with all the delicacies and luxuries the market affords, while last but not least may be mentioned the cleanliness and apple-pie order of the establishment throughout. Try the comfortable influence of one of Caperton's dinners.

Bisquie Pleasuriere, pistache, vanilla, strawberry and chocolate ice creams, Stokes caramel and orange water ice, to day at Jacob H. Bixley & Co.'s, 195 Penn avenue.

PITTSBURGH COUNCILS.

Special Meeting Yesterday.

Clearing the Desks—Fifth Avenue Grades—The Old Grade Re-confirmed—Wilkinsburg not Annexed—An Investigation Ordered—The Councils Even with the Business.

SELECT COUNCIL.

A. H. GROSS.....President.
E. S. MORROW.....Clerk

Clerk Morrow called the roll in this branch at fifteen minutes past two o'clock. Present:

Messrs. Adams, Ahl, Aiken, Atkinson, Atterbury, R. B. Brown, Burgess, Chalmers, Chess, Dannells, Dostich, Doyle Duncan, Durling, Elder, Futterman, Foster, Friday, Fronich, Galvin, Goldthorpe, Hales, Hays, Herron, House, Hunter, Jeremy, E. P. Jones, Kirk, Lloyd, Littell, Marshall, Monteith, Morrow, Murray, McCandless, McCarthy, McClurg, McCune, McDonald, McKee, McMahon, O'Neil, Pearson, Phillips, Rafferty, Rayburn Riddell, Schultz, Scully Sen'y, Smith, Shipton, Thompson, Walters, Waring, Watson, Zorn, and President Gross.

The chair announced the meeting to be a special one called for the purpose of disposing of unfinished business.

NEW BUSINESS.

Mr. GOLDTHORPE asked leave to call up a resolution from Common Council in reference to the payment of dues to two disabled policemen. C. C. Passed. The privilege was granted, and the Select Council concurred. The officers were Bernard Flynn, and W. Lawrence, both of whom were injured while on duty. Warrant ordered.

Mr. FRANKLIN said he was in the chair at the last meeting, and could not present business which had been put in his hands. He desired to present it.

Mr. RIDDELL moved to suspend the rules to grant the privilege asked. Carried.

Mr. FRANKLIN offered a remonstrance against sewer on Thirty-eighth street. Referred to Street Committee.

Also, petition for re-survey of Smallman street and also remonstrance against same. Both papers were referred to Survey Committee.

ALLEGHENY WHARFMASTER.

The unfinished business on the desk was then taken up.

The ordinance from Common Council, abolishing the office of Allegheny Wharfmaster, was read by its title, and then read three times and passed under a suspension of the rules.

Ordinance releasing F. J. Kober from street iron clad. C. C. passed. S. C. concurred.

Resolution for purchase of station house lot in Twenty-third ward.—the City Property Committee being instructed to negotiate for the same and report to Councils.

Mr. MCCUNE moved to lay the resolution on the table. Carried.

The ordinance amending the equalization ordinance; indefinitely postponed.

WILKINSBURG ANNEXATION.

The ordinance for the admission into the city of a portion of Wilkinsburg township, reported by the Special Committee, with affirmative recommendation. Clerk Morrow read the ordinance.

Mr. SMITH moved to suspend the rules and pass the ordinance finally.

Mr. SHIPTON thought they ought to consider before taking farms into the city. The whole valuation for taxable purposes of that section was but $200,000. It would not pay. It would be a constant drain on the city's treasury.

Mr. RIDDELL said he was in favor of annexance against the passage of the ordinance, the chief objection being that the law had not been complied with, the necessary three-fifths of the voters in the section not having signed the petition. The signatures were there—even some of those who did sign, quite a number were but transient residents, and had since withdrawn their names.

Mr. DURLING said he couldn't see why they should hurry in this matter further. The matter had been investigated by two committees, seven testimony had been taken, and the report was that the law *had* been complied with. He thought that was sufficient.

Mr. MCCUNE said he was for yeas and nays on the passage of the ordinance, with the following result:

YEAS—Messrs. Ahl, Aiken, R. B. Brown, Burgess, Dannells, Doyle, Duncan, Durling, Futterman, Friday, Froelich, Goldthorpe, Hales, Hays, Herron, Jeremy, E. P. Jones, Kirk, Lloyd, Littell, Morrow, Murray, Mosberg, McCune, McKee, McMahon Pearson, Rayburn, Schultz, Scully, Smith, Thompson, Walters, Watson, Zorn, and President Gross—39.

NAYS—Messrs. Ahl, Chalmers, Dannells, Elder, Foster, Froelich, Goldthorpe, Jeremy, Monteith, McClandless, McCarthy, McDonald, O'Neil, Rafferty, Shipton—15.

Mr. MCCANTRY then moved to refer the ordinance to the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform for investigation with power to send for persons and papers. Carried.

CITY RAILS.

The Chair then presented the grade plan of Forbes street, C. C. approved, S. C. concurred. Ordinance amending the ordinances in reference to the Market House, and dividing the space for certain purposes.

It was explained by the present ordinance full control of the City Hall was given to the superintendent of Markets, and this ordinance transferred that authority to the Market Committee under the old ordinance. The ordinance had been raised that Council by resolution could not grant this authority—hence the presentation of the ordinance. The ordinance was passed.

Report of Police Committee. C. C. adopted S. C. concurred.

Resolution for appointment of committee for changing names of numbered streets in South Side to Saxonburg duplicates. C. C. concurred. Messrs. Hays and Magee, S. C. concurred, andnamed Mr. Adams. Resolution for railing in Manor street and steps. C. C. passed. S. C. concurred.

FIFTH AVENUE GRADES.

Mr. KIRK, as a question of privilege, made a statement to the effect that the ordinance referring to the grade of Fifth avenue had been passed in C. C. and had been in S. C. referred to the Survey Committee, with instructions to give parties a hearing. The committee acted under instructions, and Councils refused to consider the report, holding that it was not proper to receive it in Select Council. The Chairman of Common Conncil had refused to allow them the report in Common Council, for the reason that the business had not been referred to the Committee by that branch. The Committee therefore handed back the ordinance to the Select Council to be disposed of as they might see best. The Committee desired instructions.

The Chair decided that if the Council did not desire to further instruct the Committee, that the ordinance then came before Councils as united-heel business from Common Council.

A number of motions, of a conflicting character, were made, but not entertained, when finally,

Mr. SHIPTON moved to lay the ordinance with all papers referring to the same on the table.

Mr. AIKEN raised the point of order that the Survey Committee must first be discharged from consideration of the matter before they could do anything further with the paper.

The Chair decided the point well taken.

Mr. AIKEN's point of order was then put in the form of a motion and carried.

The ordinance was then up as unfinished business from Common Council.

Mr. KIRK then offered an amendment to the ordinance. The amendment proposed to strike out all after the preamble, and to substitute new provisions in accordance with the grade of survey. The gentleman explained that he had prepared the amendment himself, but that it was the same concussion as that arrived at by the Survey Committee. The report of the Survey Committee, which would have been presented, but that Council would not receive it, had been signed by seventeen out of the eighteen men who were on the Committee. He believed that it was the best grade that could be established for the public and private interests involved.

Mr. SHIPTON said that an ordinance had been passed fixing a grade; that commissioners had been elected, the contract let and the work had been commenced. Then, to introduce a new grade, and change the plans, would involve the city in interminable difficulty—into law suits and damages. He believed, therefore, that the original ordinance should be sustained, and no interference now be made. He therefore moved to lay the amendment and the ordinance on the table.

Mr. KIRK stated that the contractor had agreed that no change of grade would affect the contract, and that he would conform to that grade by taking away the earth at so much per yard. And further, two of the Commissioners desired the change, and the proposed change was endorsed by the City Engineer.

Mr. LLOYD spoke against any change, and read several petitions from heavy property owners along the line of the street protesting against any change of the grade. He also read a communication from three of the Commissioners asking that no change of the grade be made. The grade was all right until new interests were started, and then came this effort to change the grade. He thought the city would get into trouble if any change was decided upon.

Mr. SHIPTON then withdrew his motion temporarily to allow discussion.

Mr. KIRK called for the previous question. Not pressed.

Mr. SHIPTON then modified his motion so as to move to indefinitely postpone the substitute and the ordinance. Carried by a vote of 38 to 15.

PERSONAL.

Mr. MURRAY, rose to a personal privilege. He desired to resign his membership in the Survey Committee. He had presented his resignation to the Committee, but they had refused to receive it.

A motion was made to receive the resignation which was voted down.

The Chair presented the profile of Seventeenth street, C. C., approved.

S. C., concurred.

OLD BUSINESS.

Ralph's plan of lots Twenty-third ward, C. C., appeal. S. C., concurred. Resolution in reference to pay of equalizers, C. C., passed, S. C., laid on the table. Resolution for opening of Hope street.

Ordinance passed granting Henry smith privilege to erect additions to his house, C. C., passed, S. C. concurred. Resolution referring to purchase of Hospital site, S. C., passed a resolution authorizing the City Property Committee to report on costs, C. C., an hortzed the purchase direct. S. C. received and concurred.

Ordinance supplementary to ordinance for improvement of Wylie avenue from Kirkpatrick street to Herron avenue. Passed finally.

Ordinance for grading and paving of Fountain street. C. C. passed; S. C. concurred.

Mr. CHALMERS, under the rules, presented a resolution granting the use of old City Hall ante rooms to the Duquesne Grays. Passed.

Ordinance granting Hussey, Wells & Co. permission to erect iron clad. C. C. passed; S. C. concurred.

Resolution for payment of W. W. Young. C. C. passed; S. C. concurred.

Mr. AIKEN by perunission, out of order presented a petition with ordinance for improvement of Dennison avenue from Penn to Fifth avenues. Petition received and ordinance read three times and passed.

Ordinance opening Thirty-fourth street. Passed finally.

Ordinance releasing Central Passenger Railway from keeping street along its line in order. C. C. passed; S. C. concurred.

Mr. MCCUNE offered a remonstrance against the opening of Thirty-fourth street. Remonstrance received and filed. A motion to reconsider the passage of the ordinance was lost. An ordinance for opening of South street. C. C. passed. S. C. concurred. Ordinance releasing Pittsburgh and Ormsby Passenger Railway from keeping the streets clean along its line. Objected to and laid over. Ordinance for improvement of Jane street. C. C. passed. S. C. concurred.

Mr. MCKEE moved to reconsider the action in laying over the ordinance in reference to Ormsby Passenger Railway. Not agreed to. Ordinance for opening of Hope street. C. C. passed. S. C. concurred. Ordinance fixing salary of Assistant City Clerk C. C. passed. S. C. concurred.

INTEREST ON BONDS.

Mr. MCCANTRY, by unanimous permission, presented a resolution directing the Controller to inform the Select Council what amount of interest on bonds issued or to be issued for street improvements already ordered—will have to be provided for out of the City Treasury during the present fiscal year—before the assessments on said improvements began to be collected. Passed.

Mr. JEREMY, a resolution directing the Building Inspector to compel the Grain Elevator Company to repair the last building on the river, went the state from falling off, as it did not enhance getting the lives of passers-by. Passed.

Ordinance for sewer on Denny Alley. C. C. passed. S. C. concurred.

Mr. FRANKLIN moved to reconsider their action in passing ordinance for opening of Thirtieth street. Carried.

Report from Street Committee for 1873 approved.

Resolution for appointment of a person to audit Weighmaster's accounts. C. C. passed. S. C. concurred.

Reports from Monongahela Wharf and Police Committees. Received and filed.

Resolution asking a postponement of the grading of Hill street, Twenty-seventh ward. C. C. carried. S. C. concurred.

Resolution for the payment of costs in a suit against policemen for improper arrest. C. C. asked Committee of Conference. S. C. concurred and named Messrs. Waring and Pearson.

Resolution authorizing Controller to buy tea for the city offices. C. C. passed. S. C. concurred.

Resolution ordering names of streets to be placed on gas lamps. C. C. passed. S. C. referred to Gas Committee.

Ordinance regulating the placing of signs in front of houses. C. C. passed. S. C. concurred.

Report of the Street Committee for March, approved.

Mr. DANNELLS, ordinance and petition in reference to Sukes Run sewer; referred to Street Committee. Ordinance for sewer on Wylie avenue; C. C. passed; S. C. concurred. Mr. Ahl absent. Ordinance granting B. Low right to erect frame building; C. C. passed; S. C. concurred. Ordinance for improvement of Twenty-fifth street, South Side; C. C. passed; S. C. concurred. Ordinance for sewer on Elsie alley, South Side; C. C. passed; S. C. concurred. Ordinance for pipe sewer on spring alley; C. C. passed; S. C. concurred. Resolution to pay witness expenses for March, 1873; C. C. passed; S. C. concurred. Resolution changing Forbes street to Fourth avenue. C. C. passed. In S. C. objected to and laid over; ordinance changing of grade on Sonora street. C. C. passed. S. C. concurred. Ordinance for three foot sewer on Center avenue. C. C. passed. In S. C. objected to and laid over.

Resolution instructing Committee on City Property to provide Station House on South side. C. C. passed. S. C. concurred. Resolution for warrant in favor of the late clerk, Mr. H. Master. C. C. passed. S. C. concurred. Plan of Ewing avenue. C. C. approved. S. C. approved. Plan of Spring alley &c. C. C. approved with the exception of the proposed widening of Strawberry alley. C. C. approved, objected to in S. C. and referred back to Viewers, on motion of Mr. Rafferty. Profile of Center avenue. C. C. approved—In S. C. Mr. E. P. Jones presented plans of the same. Both papers were referred back. Profile of Marion street. C. C. passed; S. C., laid over. Plan of streets on South Side. C. C. passed. S. C. concurred.

Mr. AIKEN, a resolution instructing the Printing Committee to have the Penn avenue act and supplements thereto printed in pamphlet form for the use of the Commissioners. Passed.

AN "OPENING."

Plan of Frazier street to Fifth avenue. Passed.

This was objected to by Mr. Waring, who inquired if this did not include Hasket street.

The Chair said he did not know.

Mr. SCULLY called up the plan of Wilmot street, and moved the suspension of the rules and its approval.

Mr. WARING explained the plan, and ascertained what he called "a snake," showing the plan to be Hasket street profile from Wilmot to Fifth street.

Mr. MCCUNE moved to reconsider their action in approving the Frazier street plan, under the explanation given by Mr. Waring. Carried.

Mr. WARING was then granted the floor, and proceeded at length to explain that this street originally projected from Monongahela river to Fifth avenue; that that portion between the river and Frazier street had been recently vacated by ordinance of Council; that the portion now called up, embraced about three-fourths of the remainder of the street, viz: from Wilmot street to Fifth avenue; that the entire property interest on that section was opposed to the opening, the assessment had been fixed for the use—its place being supported by Craft avenue.

The only parties desiring the opening were those interested in a small corporation, and to accomplish their purpose they sought to invade private property. The Councils had originally called upon Councils to protect them from such "Burgwinian invasions." [Laughter.]

Mr. Scully said the gentleman had signed the original petition for opening the street, and had thus far [illegible] and further, that the property was [illegible] to the line of the street—the street having been laid out in the district plan. Further, he (the speaker) considered the street a necessity.

The plan was then laid over.

Mr. WARING then offered an ordinance repealing the ordinance for the opening of Fifth street between Amelia street and Fifth avenue. Laid over.

Mr. R. B. BROWN presented the report of the Committee on Extension of Building Building Laws to South Side. The report recommended the extension, and was accompanied by an appropriate ordinance. Report received and ordinance objected to and laid over.

Adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

W. B. NEGLEY.....President.
GEORGE BOOTH.....Clerk.

This branch was called to order at the regular hour. Present: Messrs. Arensburg, Bindley, Beyer, Brasher, Campbell, Carroll, Duff, Everson, Finey, Fleming, Follansbee, Foley, Fulton, Hays, Jones, Kingham, Lee, Magee, Moore, John Moore, McConway, Oberheimann, Ewinhauser, Richards, Riley, Rolfe, Sewell, Semple, Sneathen, Trautman, West, Williams and President Negley.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

THAT GRADE.

The Chairman stated that the meeting was for the purpose of taking action on the Fifth avenue grade. There was considerable discussion on the legality of the Survey Committee reporting in Select Council upon a matter that had been referred to them by Select Council. Finally the Chair decided that their report was not in order, as Common Council had nothing to do with it in the shape offered.

Mr. FOLLANSBEE moved to adjourn, as there was no business before Common Council. Lost.

The rules were suspended for the purpose of considering any other business. Carried.

NEW BUSINESS.

Mr. JONES, Petition for grading and paving of Forbes street from Senaca to Madison street. Referred to the Road Committee.

Mr. FLEMING, Petition for the opening of Homewood avenue from Edgerton to Frankstown avenue to a uniform width of fifty feet. Received and filed.

The same, an ordinance for the opening. Passed finally.

Mr. JOHN FLEMING, resolution for the location of the extension of Park avenue from Spring street to Lemington avenue. Referred to Survey Committee.

The same, resolution for the appointment of a Special Committee of Three of Common Councils to investigate charges made against Mr. John Fleming, member of Council from the Fourteenth ward, in the matter of street openings in that ward—the Mayor to be authorized to send for persons and papers in the matter to have an official investigation. Resolution passed.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Pay-roll of Water Department for March, amounting to $8,063.72. S. C., April 28, received; C. C., May 2, concurred.

Report from Wooden Building Committee, S. C., April 28, approved; C. C., May 2, concurred.

An ordinance granting Mary Patch the privilege of adding a frame to a house on Second avenue near Birmingham bridge. S. C., April 28, passed; C. C., May 2, concurred.

Report of Superintendent of Markets. S. C. April 28, approved; C. C. May 2, concurred.

An ordinance to vacate a portion of Locust street. C. C. April 29th, 1872, passed. It never was reached in Select Council. C. C. May 2, 1872, passed again.

NEW BUSINESS.

A petition for the opening of McCandless avenue. Received and filed.

An ordinance for the opening of the same. Passed finally.

Mr. ARENSBERG, a petition for gas lamps on Thirty-sixth street below Butler street. Referred to Gas Committee.

Mr. CAMPBELL moved that the papers in reference to streets mentioned by the person who made the charges against Mr. John Fleming be recalled from Select Council until the Committee on investigation into the charges reports to Common Council. Lost.

Mr. DUFF, resolutions instructing the Market Committee to take steps that the basement and office room in the first floor of the South Side Diamond Market House be placed under the charge of the Police Committee, for purposes of a lock-up, and a Captain's office. Referred to the Market Committee.

SOT "ANNEXED."

The ordinance for the annexation of a portion of Wilkins township, was passed in Select Council. After considerable discussion the rules were suspended.

Mr. HARTMAN then moved to postpone the matter indefinitely. Lost.

Mr. FULTON moved to refer back to committee for further information. Carried, and committee instructed to report to Common Council.

The ordinance to abolish the office of Allegheny Wharfmaster was passed in Select Council. Common Council non-concurred by a unanimous vote, and a Committee of Conference appointed.

All other Select Council business was then concurred in by Common Council, except the resolution for paying for the printing of City Attorney Shaw's communication in relation to city railroad bonds, which in S. C. was passed; C. C. referred to Retrenchment and Reform Committee.

NEW BUSINESS.

Mr. MCCONWAY, resolution re-enacting the resolution passed in March granting the City Hall to the Duquesne Greys, except the anteroom now occupied by the Clerk of Markets and Superintendent of Markets as an office. Referred to Market Committee, with instructions to report at next meeting.

Mr. HACHARNEY, resolution to appoint a Committee of five, three from Common and two from Select Councils, to request Postmaster Stewart to petition Department for the introduction of the letter carriers system to the South Side. Passed.

The chair read a proposed change of the line of Centre avenue. It was passed in Common Council last year, but never reached Select Council. In C. C. May 24 1873 referred back to the Survey Committee.

A recess of twenty minutes was taken at 4 o'clock to await business from Select Council, at 4:20 Council reconvened. As there was no business from Select Council, Common Council adjourned.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—The last two performances of Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau will be given this afternoon and evening. At the matinee Tayleure's delightful drama of "Aurora Floyd" will be produced, while in the evening "Christie Johnstone," by the same author, will be performed, with Mrs. Chanfrau and Mr. Goldthold in the principal characters.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—The usual attractions are offered at the both afternoon and evening performances. The female gymnasts are a good card, and the various other performances make up an excellent programme for Saturday.

TAGGART'S VARIETIES.—This afternoon and evening the last performances of Ned Forrest will be amply repaid in the rich variety provided. The female minstrels, splendid olio of novelties, and a drama entitled "The Murder at the Roadside Inn" are announced on the bills.

GERMAN OPERA.—Thursday evening next, by general request, the Frohsinn Society will repeat "Alessandro Stradella," by Flotow.

CITY HALL.—The Fair continues to draw many visitors. The Chapel, which is for the benefit of a Boarding Home for Working Women, commends itself to every one. An excellent dinner is served every day at the same price it costs at a restaurant, and the cost of admission is but twenty-five cents.

LIBRARY HALL.—Miss Laura Keene and her excellent company close their week's engagement with performances this afternoon and evening. At the matinee Robertson's "Caste" is announced, and in the evening the "American Cousin" will be given. Nothing but the excessive inclemency of the weather has prevented Library Hall from being crowded during the week, as the merits of Miss Keene and the entire company deserved.

Lace Sarges,
Lace Points
in great variety at
M. MENTZER & SON'S.

Mourning Department.
Black Hernanis,
Black silk warp cashmeres,
Black Grenadines,
Black delaines, all wool,
Black bombazines,
Black Australian crape,
Black Bareges,
Black drap de alma,
Black drap de ete,
Black Thibbet shawls,
Black crapes, "English only,"
Black crape veils, "extra size."
We are now also ready to personas needing mourning outfits, one of the largest and most varied assortments of goods of this kind that is to be found in this city, as we pay special attention to this department of our business, always procuring the newest articles to be found, and buying the best qualities, and sell them at prices within the reach of all.

JOS. W. SPENCER,
95 Market street, formerly J. B. McFadden's jewelry store.

Parasols and Silk Umbrellas.
New Styles,
Best Silk and
Low Figures, at
M. MENTZER & SON'S.

A Perplexing Question.
It is often a perplexing question with gentlemen of fine taste, who prefer neatness to flash, and desire to be well but not extravagantly dressed, to have their wishes in this respect carried out by their tailors. With the multitude of establishments in the city, one would suppose this to be an easy matter to decide, but it is not, because of the fact that in these days of show and flash there are many who will place flash above neatness. There is one man engaged in the business, Mr. M. T. Meckert, No. 67 North Diamond street, Allegheny, however, who never offends in this respect, and yet always keeps up to the demands of the finest taste. Mr. Heckert prides himself on sending away from his house nothing but garments that stand the test of wear and tear, and fit comfortably and will always present a neat appearance as long as the cloth holds together. A number of gentlemen have tested his skill and are now patrons, and others who make a trial in the same direction we are sure will be satisfied.

Shawls and Scarfs
In Great Variety, at
Low Figures at
M. MENTZER & SON'S.

New Goods! New Goods! New Goods!
The rush of trade at the house of Messrs. Thomas Sealey & Co., No. 125 Liberty street, is well attested by the fact that already they have received a second full stock of spring goods for gentlemen's wear, which they are prepared to manufacture at the shortest notice into garments for gentlemen. The stock embraces a full line of all the freshest styles of cloths, cassimeres, &c., which came direct from the manufacturers, and in color and material are of the newest styles and finest character. Messrs. Sealey & Co. have also a large stock of goods that has never been excelled in this city, and a cursory examination of it certainly seems to fully corroborate this claim. We know they can make suits to fit and suits to wear, and that gentlemen who favor them will never have reasonable cause for grumbling. Their prices are reasonable and their goods of the best quality, while in finish and style they are equal to the best.

Fishing Tackle
Of every description at the Great Western Gun Works, 179 Smithfield street. 1m TTHS.

Reputation Sustained'
Messrs. Garber & Williams, who succeeded the old firm of Higby, Cust & Co., at 179 Liberty street, have well sustained the reputation of that old house in the China, Glass and Queensware trade, and that is awarding them the very highest praise. The new firm is one of enterprise, and there is nothing in the whole range of the trade that cannot be found in their stock. They have made arrangements by which they can import the very latest designs direct from Europe, and as soon as they are manufactured, so that their buyers here get they advantage of the first novelties, and that, too, at a price that defies competition. Messrs. Garber & Williams also deal in the less expensive grades of queensware and glassware and are prepared to furnish as good bargains in any department of the trade as can be had in the market. Housekeepers in replenishing their stocks should remember this firm 179 Liberty street.

Dress Goods
In new shades at
M. MENTZER & SON'S.

Mourning Department.
We invite special attention to this department of our business, which is now replete with all the new fabrics suited to the present and approaching season. Amongst the many desirable fabrics we would specially mention a full line of All Wool Tamise Cloths, which we have opened to-day, and which we guarantee to be 25 cents per yard less than the present market value of such goods.

Our stock of Black Alpacas and Mohairs in all qualities is now complete, and we confidently recommend them to the public as being unsurpassed by any for color, lustre, durability and moderation in price.

Also, Silk Chain Cashmere Henrietta Cloths and Hernanis in great variety, at the lowest rates. HUGUS & HACKE.
TTHS Fifth avenue and Market street.

Black Hernanis,
Genapine Cloth,
Cheap, at
M. MENTZER & SON'S.

Bananas, oranges, lemons, figs, French preserved fruits, Carlesbad wafers, at J. B. Hubley & Co.'s, 195 Penn avenue.

Full Line
House Furnishing Goods, at
M. MENTZER & SON'S.

THE COURTS.

Saturday's Proceedings.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE M'CANDLESS.

In this Court certain creditors having appeared before Register Woodruff, of Erie, and filed specifications of objections to the discharge of Gustavus A. Hein, of Erie county, bankrupt, it was ordered that the question of fact presented in said specifications be tried by jury at the July term next, at Erie.

William H. Palmer, of Erie county, having complied with all the requirements of the act, was ordered to be discharged from bankruptcy.

The choice of James H. Webb, as assignee of Jacob G. Fletcher, of Erie county, bankrupt, was presented and approved.

The return of the assignee of the sale of the real estate of O. E. Vaugher, of Luzerne county, bankrupt, was presented and approved. The bond for the payment of the purchase money was approved.

The petition of the assignee of Frank Rhodes, of Northumberland county, bankrupt, for the sale of real estate, was presented and the sale ordered.

Messrs. Fisher, Stephan & Co., of Scranton, creditors, filed a petition in bankruptcy against James Langan, of Luzerne county, debtor. The usual order was made.

The firm of Smigest & Starr, of Titusville, were adjudged bankrupts on the petition of D. H. Bingham & Co., of Springfield, Massachusetts. Referred to Register Woodruff, of Erie.

On petition presented, an order was made directing the assignee of William H. Cluley, of this city, bankrupt, to set apart to the wife of said bankrupt the property allowed to be exempted.

The assignee of Isaac T. Keene, of Luzerne county, bankrupt, presented a petition for the sale of certain real estate, and an order was made granting the same.

A preliminary injunction was ordered against certain creditors of J. Sharp McDonald, of Beaver county, an alleged bankrupt, and made returnable on the 10th inst.

An intervening libel on behalf of L. Whistler & Co., of Rochester, Beaver county, was allowed to be filed in the case of James Gordon and others vs. the steamboat "Storm."

H. B. Swoope, Esq., United States District Attorney, in behalf of the United States, owners of the steam dredging boat "Ohio" and others entitled, filed a libel against the steamboat "New State," her tackle, &c., and the Wheeling, Parkersburg and Cincinnati Transportation Company, owners of said last named boat, in a cause of salvage, civil and maratime. The libel recites the fact of the sinking of the New State on the 7th of April, and that the United States engineers, while in the performance of their duty, under command of William E. Merrill, Major of Engineers, discovered the wreck of the New State, totally sunk in the channel of the Ohio river, and abandoned by the Captain and her crew; that they found no papers on said boat, but found a cargo of miscellaneous merchandise and freight.

A monition and attachment was issued returnable on the 19th of May ensuing.

COMMON PLEAS—JUDGES STOWE AND COLLIER.

The case of John F. Bennett vs. the Dollar Savings Bank, is still on trial before Judge Stowe. The action was commenced to recover damages for alleged breach of contract with reference to the sale of two hundred and ten acres of coal in Baldwin township.]

The first case taken up before Judge Collier was that of Frank Weir vs. Alex. Gleeman et al. This was an action on a mechanic's lien. $170 85. Verdict taken by default.

The case of Anton Schattong vs. Patrick Hughes was the next case tried. This was an action for damages for false arrest. Hughes had a cow, and Schattong was afraid for the safety of the bovine. There was no evidence against him, and he was discharged. The arrest having been made at the instance of Hughes, he sued for damages, and the jury awarded him five dollars and costs.

The next case was that of James Harrison vs. Joseph Dowry, an action of ejectment for some property located in the Twenty-first ward. The jury was withdrawn and the case continued.

DISTRICT COURT NO. 1.

[Before Judge Hampton.]

The first case taken up before Judge Hampton was that of T. W. Lacock vs. W. W. Cole et al. The plaintiffs are a coal operating firm, recently and the defendant agreed to settle all claims presented and furnished a bond with two sureties for the faithful performance of the contract. Subsequently the defendant disclosed the fact that there was considerable of a balance due him, and accordingly sues the defendant and his sureties to recover the sum of five hundred dollars. On trial.

DISTRICT COURT NO 2.

[Before Judge Kirkpatrick

HOME NEWS.

THE WAR RESEWED.

Another Encounter at Broadford Between Railroad Hands—The Contest for Possession of the Mt. Pleasant Road—Two Bridges Burned.

Exciting rumors reached the city last evening that the war between the rival railroads for the possession of the Mount Pleasant Railroad had been renewed, and that a first-class riot was on the tapis. An investigation of the statements somewhat modified the first thrilling rumors, but developed the fact that there had been lively times "up the road," was a renewal of hostilities.

It seems that the managers of the Connellsville Company became somewhat tired of the monotony of the situation, especially as the business interests of their patrons and of themselves were suffering. They accordingly determined to repossess themselves of the branch lately wrested from them, and with this end in view they secured a large squad of workmen to re-lay the track that had been torn up near Broadford. The laborers started with a will, and by yesterday afternoon a Connellsville road had finished their work. A locomotive belonging to the Connellsville Road had been run down to them, and they were preparing to leave, when about two hundred workmen, representing the Pennsylvania Railroad, put in an appearance. The newcomers were quite belligerent in their demonstrations, but in this respect were not ahead of the party of the opposite side, and a serious collision was apprehended. The Pennsylvania party soon evinced their intention by setting fire to a couple of small bridges built over the creeks in the vicinity. They accomplished their purpose by running down an oil car and saturating the woodwork of the bridges with oil, which facilitated the rapid destruction of the trestle work. The Connellsville party, which had been standing on one bridge, narrowly escaped being destroyed.

This movement on the part of the Pennsylvania party gave them the victory, and the congratulations with the Connellsville road was again broken. There were manifestations of fierceness on both sides, and a hand-to-hand encounter seemed imminent, but the belligerents wisely concluded to forego the pleasure of a free use of the "shillelah" for an after occasion. The latest intelligence was to the effect that peace still prevailed, although both parties were yet confronting each other.

In the meantime the Connellsville Company are pressing their case before the Supreme Court. They have filed their bill in equity, and in it allege that they still have control of the Mount Pleasant road according to the terms of the agreement between them; they claim that the agreement has been broken by their (Connellsville) failure to pay the interest, but that, on the other hand, the Mt. Pleasant road is indebted to them. So the case, belligerently and legally, stands at present.

IN MEMORIAM.

Tribute of Respect to the Memory of Capt. Young.

At a meeting of the Allegheny County Agricultural and Mechanical Society, held on the 30th of April, the following preamble and resolutions, offered by Hon. John E. Parke, were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The Board of Managers of the Allegheny County Agricultural and Mechanical Society have learned with feelings of the deepest sorrow the sudden death of Captain John Young, Jr., one of the oldest, most valued and efficient members of this Board, who on all days manifested the warmest interest in its welfare; and whereas, it is not only consistent with the feelings of confidence and esteem with which the deceased was regarded by each and every member of the board, but a binding duty we owe to his memory, to place a memorial of his usefulness and virtue upon our records:

An association of a most pleasant character for many years with the deceased, induced us to feel for him whilst living the most cherished friendship, and in his death the most heartfelt sorrow. Generous to a fault, affable and courteous in his deportment, and as a Christian gentleman his character stands without blot or blemish.

In all the relations of life, either in Church or State, he proved himself a man of rare and unblemished integrity, conscientiously discharging every duty and trust committed to his care, wise in council, and firm in his friendship. He leaves behind him, as a parent, citizen and Christian, the best of all legacies, an unspotted reputation and an honored name.

By this sudden dispensation of Divine Providence, we are most emphatically reminded of the shortness and uncertainty of life. But a very few days ago he was in the enjoyment of all of us destined to length of days, and by his sudden removal hence we humbly recognise the fact that our Heavenly Father is thus teaching us a lesson of Heavenly wisdom to be more and more mindful of working while it is day, and solemnly reminding us that the night cometh when no man can work.

Our province is mainly to speak of his connection with our Society, and the interests of Agriculture generally connected with the objects of the society, he took an active and intelligent interest in all its movements, and was found ever faithful in his attendance; was zealous in accomplishing the best interests. He interred with commendable zeal into the investigation of all problems bearing upon the science upon which our Society is based, and frequently expressed the hope and desire to make it not only the first in the state, but equal to the most in the whole country.

Resolved, That we tender to the family and friends of the deceased the assurance of our sympathy in the deep affliction and that we only thought that can reconcile us to their, and our loss, is that it was so ordered by a kind Father who doeth all things wisely and well.

Resolved, That the foregoing preamble and resolutions be engrossed upon our records, and that a copy of the same be forwarded to the bereaved family of the deceased with the hope that they may prove acceptable memorials of its lamented head.

THE COURTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE MCCANDLESS.

On petition of George Carroll & Bro., of Erie, Pa., creditors, the firm of R. Armstrong & Bro., of Jamestown, Mercer county, were adjudged bankrupt, and the matter referred to Register Woodruff, of Erie.

On petition of C. G. Harmon, assignee of the estate of George W. Speigle, of this county, bankrupt, an order was made for a second general meeting of the creditors at Erie.

The report of Register Shafer on the application of George C. Higgins to pay for services as clerk to the estate of R. & A. C. McPherson, of Parker's Landing, bankrupts, was presented and assignee directed to pay the claim of said Higgins. On petition of the assignee of said bankrupts, Wallace Mackin was appointed special Commissioner to take testimony.

On petition of certain creditors, James H. Hopkins, Esq., of this city, was appointed as signee of the estate of William Horn, of Washington county, bankrupt, in place of Hon. Wm. Hopkins, deceased.

The choice by the creditors of Amos Howard, of Mill Creek, Pa., as assignee of the estate of Wesley Sons, of Luzerne county, bankrupt, was approved.

A further argument was had in the matter of Wilmarth & Rolfe, of Erie county, bankrupts, on the demurrer to the rule on Register Woodruff to show cause why the assigns elected at the first meeting of the creditors should not be recognized as such, and the proceedings removed to some other Register. Judge Souther, representing certain creditors, and John H. Bailey, Esq., for the Register, appeared for demurrer, and J. M. Shoener, Esq., against the same.

The decision of the Court was reserved.

FIRE.

House Burned—Heroic Conduct of a Boy.

The residence of Mr. James Linton, of Robinson township, was burned down on last Friday evening. Mr. Linton was absent in the city at the time of the fire. His oldest boy and a boy who was employed by Mr. Linton were at the barn feeding the cattle, when one of them discovered the smoke issuing from the roof of the house. The boy who was working for Mr. Linton ran to the house, and finding the other doors fastened, sprang through a window, seized three small children and hastily placed them out of danger. It appears that two children were in bed asleep, and when the boy entered the room lamp and went into a closet for the purpose of looking for some article of dress. The flame of the lamp communicated with some clothing, and the little girl in her fright, ran out of the room and sprang into bed with the other children. The boy, whose opportune arrival saved the life of the children, is warmly commended for his noble conduct. Death had entered Mr. Linton's household only a short time before, and had taken away his wife and two children. Truly, "when sorrows come, they come not as single spies, but in battalions."

PENNSYLVANIA REFORM SCHOOL.

The Proposed New Buildings—Contracts Awarded Yesterday.

Yesterday was the day fixed by the Building Committee of the Pennsylvania Reform School for opening the bids for laying the stone in the basement stories of the two main buildings, and the four family buildings about to be erected on the Morganza farm. The excavation grading and masonry and all material except the stone, which is supplied under a separate contract) was awarded to Messrs. J. P. and R. H. Knox, of Allegheny. The wood work, including material work and setting in place of the window and door frames for the basements or cellars, was awarded to Mr. Daniel G. Vote, also of Allegheny. There were in all eighteen bids, those deemed the lowest and best were selected. The difference between the maximum and minimum bids was about $7,000. The successful men are said to be excellent mechanics and reliable contractors.

Daylight Thieves at Work in the Suburbs.

Mr. David Broadfoot's residence at Hammersville, West Deer township, was entered by a thief or thieves, on Wednesday afternoon, and several hundred dollars worth of property carried off. He has made an information before the Allegheny Mayor, who has issued a warrant for a party who is described below. The property carried off consists of two $200 checks, one $1156 check, one for $500, all on the Second National Bank of Allegheny city and payable to the order of Mr. Broadfoot; also a number of promissory notes, amounting in value to $150, about fifteen dollars' worth of silver coin, and a number of articles of wearing apparel, consisting of two pairs of pantaloons, two coats and a vest, amounting in value to about $25. The party who is supposed to have committed the act is described as follows: He was a person about five feet seven inches in height, with very black hair, and slightly gray about the temples, black moustache, dark complexioned, and described as a "keen looking little fellow," and wanting part of the fore finger of his left hand.

UNDER NEW AUSPICES.

A Thoroughly Safe Produce Commission House—New Life at an Old Stand.

The old-time Produce Commission House, No. 201 Liberty street, which has been so long presided over by Messrs. Woodworth & Davidson, has undergone a transformation in this respect recently, and will hereafter be under the sole management of Mr. O. H. Woodworth, who has purchased the interest of his former partner. Under its new management the old house seems to have renewed its youth, and the enterprise and new life manifested by Mr. Woodworth, give promise that the old stand will be even more popular in the future than ever before. The gentleman thoroughly understands every detail of the trade, and "on the street" is noted for his judgment in reference to the market and his uniformly safe calculations. He watches every turn in affairs closely, and from his extensive experience is enabled to appropriate the market with unusual exactitude. Mr. Woodworth, while, has obtained a high reputation for integrity and honorable dealing, and no reasonable patron has ever had or will ever have cause to complain of the manner in which business entrusted to him, is disposed of. Our farmer friends who have produce to sell would do well to refer to his market report published in to-day's paper, and then send their merchandise to him for sale. They will find his terms reasonable, and his returns prompt, his facilities first-class, himself in every way reliable. Remember number, 201 Liberty street.

A First-Class Music Store.

In the purchase of an article which is required for temporary use, no great caution is needed to be observed, but in the selection of an article or instrument which is to last for years, close inspection and extreme care should be exercised. A piano, an organ or a melodeon, being an instrument from which we derive pleasure, should be carefully selected, and the character of the house should be made a matter of the greatest importance. But, with pleasure, we can say to our readers that the establishment of Messrs. J. M. Leighner & Co., located at No. 121 Federal street, Allegheny City, is one that meets the full measure of what such a house should be; Messrs. Leighner & Co. being second none in their reputation for honor, honesty and fair dealing, purchasers can fully and implicitly rely on their views and representations, while the quality, style and finish of their instruments is unsurpassed. They have a large assortment ranging in price from fifty dollars to five hundred, which they will sell on monthly payments or cash, on such terms as may suit purchasers, thus enabling any one of ordinary means to become the possessor of an elegant piano or organ without feeling the expense. Give them a call at 121 Federal street, where you will receive courteous attention, and entire satisfaction in your purchases.

See in another column, advertisement about Iowa and Nebraska Lands.

How the Liquor Traffic is Carried on in South Fayette Township.

Mrs. Ella Gillespie yesterday appeared before Alderman McMasters and made three informations against Frank Carrigan, charging him with violating the liquor laws. She alleges that he sells liquor on Sunday, also that he sells to minors, and that he does this all without any license to sell liquor. She stated that she was led to make the informations from the fact that her husband, aged eighteen years, had become a habitual drunkard through the machinations of this man, who induced him to drink and sold him liquor. She further stated that before he knew this man Carrigan he was a steady and industrious young man, and now, much to his wife he has became unmanageable, causing her much sorrow and trouble. The parties all reside in North Fayette township. Warrants issued.

Wagons and Wheelbarrows.

We desire to do a service to any reader of the GAZETTE who would know the best place in the western country to get such articles as are exclusively manufactured by Columbus Coleman & Son, on Marion avenue, Allegheny. We state in the first place, that this firm keeps on hand from 300,000 to 500,000 feet of well seasoned oak and hickory lumber, from which, with about forty hands constantly at work, are constantly turning all kinds of brick, stone, mortar, graders' and miners' wheelbarrows, and wheelbarrows for stores and for boys. Also, every style of store, office, hotel and mill trucks. They are also constantly turning out a large number of wagons in great variety; patent dump wagons for brick, &c.; and finally, their great specialty, the patent thimble-skein wagons, warranted to be of *lighter draught, better finished* and *cheaper* than any other wagon now in use.

See in another column, advertisement about Iowa and Nebraska Lands.

A Little Boy Dangerously Injured in Allegheny.

Yesterday afternoon a little six year old son of Mr. Robby, residing in Allegheny, was playing on the platform of the West Penn Road, Chestnut and South Canal streets, rolling an empty box car several times backwards for want. In going backwards he went too near the edge of the platform and fell over, about six feet to the track. The hand rolled on the sharp edge of it struck him square on the forehead, fracturing the skull and inflicting it is feared fatal injuries. The lad was picked up and carried to the drug store, when Dr. Easton was called to attend him and dressed his wounds. He was taken to his home.

12 Samples sent by mail for 50 cts., that retail quick for $10. R. L. Wolcott, 181 Canal Square, N. Y. 019-1yF.

See in another column, advertisement about Iowa and Nebraska Lands.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, May 1, 1873.

In our article of yesterday, a misprint was made, and where we wrote grumblers, the printer made it gamblers, a very material difference in meaning. We make this correction because it is due to ourselves, and because we desire no wrong conclusions drawn from it, utterly unwarranted.

The apparently flippant remark of Gen. Grant to a New York banker not long since, to the effect "that the people of the West put their hands in their pockets, and take out $20 apiece, and put it into their stomach, money would be easy enough," has in fact a grain of truth in the bottom which possibly did not occur to the speaker. "Every well-to-do man can afford to help himself upon an average, four times as much money as before the war. Now if each of the 36 men would deposit the duplicate that which, when currency was worth 40 cents on the dollar, was deposited in the banks, money would be easy; and that's what's the matter.

Alluding to the recent corruption in and failure of the Atlantic Bank at New York, through its cashier, Mr. Taylor, the New York Herald says: "There is a wide spread fear that there are other Taintors among the cashiers there, and other Bonnell and Atlantic banks among the members of the New York institutions." The Atlantic Bank has been bankrupted by a theft as much as if its assets had been carried from the counter; and to a certain extent this is due to the neglect of the directors in making themselves acquainted with the actual condition of their business. But the average director is an easy-going man, content to believe his cashier incapable of dishonesty, because of the latter being in good standing in society. The condition of the bank is thus stated: Reliable assets, $949,000; liabilities to depositors, $615,000; actual value of stolen securities from the bank, $228,000; capital of bank, $300,000; surplus, $76,000; making an actual deficiency of $64,000. A deficit of six hundred thousand upon a capital of three hundred thousand is rather startling. Not the least surprising part of this business is that the exposure should have come through the confession of the culpable party, the cashier.

Luther S. Kauffman, Stock and Note Broker, 59 Smithfield street, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from his latest advices by telegraph:

	Opening.	Closing.
Gold	107¾	108
U. S. Sixes—1881.		
—coupons	120¾	120¾
5-20—1862	114¾	114¾
" 1864	114¾	114¾
" 1865	115¾	115¾
" 1865 new	117¾	117¾
" 1867	119¾	119¾
" 1868—coupons	118	118
10-40s	113¾	113¾
10-40s—coupons	113¾	113¾
Currency 6s	124	124
New 5 per cent	114	114
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	100¾	100¾
Erie	64¾	64¾
R. I. & E.	20	20
C. C. & I. C.	97¾	97¾
Ft. Paul	87¾	87¾
Do. preferred	96¾	96¾
Michigan Southern	93¾	93¾
Do. Guaranteed	101	101¼
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	96¾	96¾
Rock Island	109	109
North W. pref. com.	64¾	64¾
Pacific Mail	37	36¾
Western Union Telegraph	84¾	84¾
Ohio & Miss.	24¾	24¾
Union Pacific	31¾	30¾
Toledo & Wabash	69¾	69¾
Fort Wayne	92¾	92¾
Adams Express	94¾	94¾
American Express	87¾	87¾
U. S. Express	48¾	48¾
Harlem	125¾	125

Messrs. Robinson Bro., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board today:

Penna. Central	57
Reading	50
United Cos. of N. J.	116½
Oil Creek	32¾
Lehigh Valley	60
Philadelphia & Erie	20
Pennsylvania Allotments	54¾
Pittsburgh 5s	74
Allegheny Valley 7-30	93
Central Transportation	47¾

NEW YORK, May 1, 1873.

The monetary situation was marked by increased stringency and high rates of interest, ranging from 1-16 to ¾ per diem. There was a heavy calling in of loans by the banks, and the amount of currency that is passing out nearly $5,000,000 interest and other natural obligations. The lending capacity of the banks was also temporarily curtailed by drafts in settlement of half monthly accounts with country banks. The payment of gold coupons caused considerable sales of gold to bankers and brokers, which, adverse to many for the moment. The express companies brought one million and a half currency, and the Sub-Treasury paid out balances of Ayer & Co., suspended to-day, as reported at less than $60,000. The fact that the Tenth National Bank was a creditor at the Clearing House this morning in the amount of $2,000,000 is explained to have been caused by the transf. of city funds to it from the Broadway Bank. An investigation will probably be made into the affairs of the Manufacturers and Merchants Bank, a small State institution, for the purpose of settling the question of insolvency or otherwise. Gold 110¾. The Mobile and Montgomery railroad has defaulted on its May interest. Sterling was dull and heavy; 109½ for sixty days; 109¾ for sight. Gold was dull and heavy, declining from 107¾ to 106¾, closing at 106¾@106¾. Loans per c. 7 per cent—3s, carrying $3,000; Customs receipts $429,000. Treasury disbursements $2,000,000. Government bonds were steady throughout the day. State bonds were neglected. Stocks, with the exception of Western Union, were very quiet, and fluctuations unimportant. The Wall street banker of the New York institutions." The Atlantic Bank has been bankrupted by a theft as much as if its assets had been carried from the counter; and to a certain extent this is due to the neglect of the directors in making themselves acquainted with the actual condition of their business. But the average director is an easy-going man, content to believe his cashier incapable of dishonesty, because of the latter being in good standing in society. The condition of the bank is thus stated: Reliable assets, $949,000; liabilities to depositors, $615,000; actual value of stolen securities from the bank, $228,000; capital of bank, $300,000; surplus, $76,000; making an actual deficiency of $64,000. A deficit of six hundred thousand upon a capital of three hundred thousand is rather startling. Not the least surprising part of this business is that the exposure should have come through the confession of the culpable party, the cashier.

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U. S. Express	48¾	48¾
Harlem	125¾	125

LONDON, May 1—5 P. M.—Holiday; no financial market. The bullion in the Bank of England increased £300 000 in the past week.

FRANKFORT, May 1.—Bonds 84½. The specie in the Bank of France increased 3,000,000 in the past week.

O. H. WOODWORTH,

General Commission Merchant,

201 Liberty Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

RECEIVES AND SELLS Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Lard, Grain, Seeds, Poultry, Potatoes, Onions, Apples, Apple Butter, Bacon, and all kinds of Green and Dried Fruits in their season. Farm and Garden products generally.

MARKING PLATES FURNISHED.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

ap16:22-8

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, May 1, 1873.

Trade in general merchandize, although not active and not what it should be or usually is at this particular time, is improving and a better feeling seems to prevail in all branches of trade. The demand, as a rule, is entirely local, being restricted mainly to supplying immediate wants, while in regard to values, there are no changes deserving of special notice, excepting an advance in Sugars.

APPLES—There is a good demand for good sound fruit, and prices are well sustained. $3@3.25, per bbl: common to fair, $2.50@2.75.

APPLE BUTTER—45@55c per gallon.

BEESWAX—Quoted at 33@34 cents per lb.

BUTTER—The receipts are increasing, and the market is reported offish, and prices weaker, prime to choice roll, 33@35c; good to prime, 30@32c; common, 12@15. Low grade butter has been very dull.

BEANS—Quoted at $2.50 per bus for medium to good, and $2.75 for prime navy.

BROOM CORN—In good ordinary demand, but it is difficult to sell red at any price; green quotable at 4@5c, and hurl at 6@8c.

CHEESE—Prime cheese is coming in more freely, but with a steady demand, prices are still maintained; 11@12 for New Dairy, 14@15 for new factory; and 16½ for prime old New York Goshen.

CANNED GOODS—Are quiet and unchanged. Peaches, 3 lb. cans, $3per dozen; 2 lb. cans, $2.50; Tomatoes $2@2½; Winslow's Corn, $3; other brands $2.50@2.75.

CARBON OIL—There is no improvement in the demand, but prices are firm with a strong upward tendency with the raw material; may be quoted at 16@17 by the car load, and 18@c additional for smaller lots.

CRANBERRIES—Prime Cultivated quoted at $12@13 per barrel; common to fair, $8@10.

COUNTRY BACON—6@7c for Shoulders; 8@9 for Clear Sides; 10@11 for Hams. Country Lard, 7½@8c.

DRIED FRUIT—Continues exceedingly dull, and as the season is drawing to a close, holders generally are anxious to realize. Peaches, halves, 8@9c; mixed and quarters do not seem to be wanted at any price. Apples 3@5. Blackberries, 10@12. Raspberries, 20@22. Unpitted, 6@8.

EGGS—Quiet and unchanged, 15 to 16—most of the sales at 15.

FLOUR—The market is generally reported dull and unchanged, the best flours are a shade higher; we now quote at $7.50@8, the outside figure for choice Minnesotas, western red winter $7.25@7.50 for the city mills quote at $7.50, best red winter wheat brands at $6.50, which is low enough when the price of winter wheat is taken into consideration—it is claimed, we do not vouch for its truth, that a large proportion of the western flour branded and sold for winter wheat is made out of spring and white winter wheat mixed. The mills here use no spring wheat whatever, hence, flour of that grade is not manufactured, nor is wheat flour, and of course is better in point of quality than the mixed flours. Rye Flour is dull and nominal at $5@5.25.

GRAIN—Trade is fair, better than it has been, but the demand is entirely local and there are no quotable changes in prices. Wheat is in active demand and scarce, hence, prices are fully sustained. $1.30@1.35 for red, and $1.90@1.95 for white—there is more inquiry for the latter than the former than the latter. The receipts of Oats are interesting and the market in consequence is easier although there is no quotable change in prices: 46@46 cents for good mixed, and 47@48 for white. Good corn is in fair supply, and it is held with considerable tenacity, but there does not seem to be much inquiry—most of the distillers are out of the market, for the present; we continue to quote at 53@53½ on track, and 55 free in elevator. Rye is quiet and may be quoted at 80@85 cents for prime. Barley is dull and ley is quotable at 80@90 for spring and 90@1 for fall.

GROCERIES—Coffee continues firm, and it is reported more active at the seaboard. The New York Shipping List reports an advance of one quarter of a cent, equal to half a cent here in the country, although only moderate, is on the increase. The last arrivals of the winter season of Brazil Coffee in United States ports at date, and vessels afloat and loading, up to April 4, at 213,667 bags. Sugars are quiet but unchanged, but quite strong, and we advance our quotations ¼ of a cent all around. Molasses and Syrups continue dull.

COFFEE—Choice Rio, 24; Good to Prime, 22@23c; Fair, 21@22c; Low grade, 20@21c; Stock of Coffee in Store and Afloat, 246,236c. Roasted Rio, 1 lb packages, 27c; loose, 26½c. Roasted Java, 33½.

MOLASSES—Choice New Orleans, 73@75c; Prime 70@72.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 9; prime, 8¾; Patna, 8@8½ sanguon, 7½.

CANDLES—Mould candles, 12c. Stearine do, 14 Star do, 21½.

SUGARS—Patent Cut Loaf, Ex Crushed, Granulated and Powdered, 12; Standard A, 11½; R, 11¼; Ex. C, 11c; C, Yellow, 10¾; Circle C, 10¾; Low grades, 10@10½.

FISH—Large Shore, No. 1, $25.00 per barrel; Medium Shore No. 1, $19.00; Bay, $16.00; Bay by bris, quarters and kitts, 35c more. Lake Herring, halfs, $3.00; Lake herrings, quarters, $2.15; White fish, $8.

SYRUPS—White Drips, 65 other grades ranging from 60 to 40, as to quality.

SODA—Babbitt's, 8c; Bell's Buffalo soap, $6.75. Strung & Wetzel wax, 7½c. No. 1 Rosin 5c. Procter & Gamble's wax, 9c.

SUNDRIES—Pennsylvania Concentrated Lye, $8. Philadelphia, $7.75. Bi-carb. Soda, kegs, 8c. Boxes, 8½c. Hammel's Extract of Coffee, $5.50. Dunham's Cocoa, 30c. Shot, 11½ drop; 13 buck; 13 extra. Buffalo, Corn Starch, 10c. Buffalo Gloss Starch, 9. Pearl Starch, 8c. Shot, $7.50 per bag. Lead, 7½c. Wheeling Tobies, $10.50.

HAY—Baled is in good supply and generally reported dull, although prices are without quotable change, ranging from $25 to $30 per ton, according to quality.

HOMINY—$4@4.25 per barrel.

MILL FEED—The receipts continue light, but there is no improvement in the demand, and prices remain unchanged. Bran, $15.00@Sacks; $16@$18; Middlings, $1.10@1.30, as to quality.

MAPLE SYRUP—$1.30@1.40 per gallon for Maple Sugar, 12@13c.

POULTRY—Live chickens in light supply and selling readily at 80@90c per pair.

PROVISIONS—Extra Sugar Cured Hams, 13½c, canvassed do., 13c; Extra Sugar Cured Shoulders, plain, 10, canvassed, 10½c; Sugar Cured Breakfast Bacon, plain, 12½c, canvassed, 13c; Extra Sugar Cured Beef in tierces, 10½c, canvassed, 11c; Sugar Cured Beef tongues, $7.50 per dozen. Bacon Shoulders, 9c; Rib Sides, 10c; Short Rib Sides, 10½; Clear Sides, 11c; Mess Pork, $18.50; Leaf Lard: in tres, 10¾c; half bbls, 11c; bbls, 11½c; refined for summer use in tres, 9½c; ½ bbls, 10¼; bbls, 11¼; refined in caddies, 12¾; do in 5 lb 12½c; do in 3 lb pails 13¾; do in 6 lb pails, 13½c; Ham Sausage 10c.

POTATOES—The market is well supplied, although the receipts are falling off again, and prices are maintained; sales in a jobbing way at 50@55c per bushel for Early Rose, and 85@90 for Peach Blows.

RAGS—Quoted at 3@3½c.

SEEDS—There is a fair demand fair demand for both Clover and Timothy Seeds notwithstanding the season is late, and with a light supply prices are well maintained, ranging from $5.25@5.50 for the former, and $3.75@4 for the latter. Flax Seed, $2@2.05.

TALLOW—8@8½c.

WHISKY—Highwines may be quoted at 91@92 cts. per gallon.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, WEDNESDAY, April 30, 1873.

Trade was moderately active on Monday, a fair number of cattle were sold at 1@2c week's prices; yesterday it commenced to drag, caused mainly by the heavy receipts at Chicago, and today there was an almost dead lock. The almost if not altogether unprecedented arrivals at Chicago, the great western distributing point, about thirteen thousand head in two days, was not without its effect here; buyers, as might be expected, on ones last week, were so full of cattle that they had nothing to lose by holding back, and the market was very dull to-day at a decline of fully 2c from yesterday's quotations with Monday, and the indications are that there will be a still further decline before the close of the week. The receipts are large and increasing, if anything, the prices were nearly all full to-day, and as already stated, very dull. The moment it is known that the arrivals will be large for some time to come, as these cattle must be shipped out of Chicago in order to make room, and as a matter of course, they will be sent eastward either by this or some other route; hence, shipping are predicting lower prices, and it is almost certain that both New York and Philadelphia will be glutted for some time to come. Thus far what few cattle have been sold were purchased by country and Philadelphia buyers; there is little or no inquiry on New York account as yet—there may be, once the Yorkers become satisfied that the bottom had been reached and the Philadelphians, who are now holding back with the same object in view, namely, getting cheaper cattle.

The situation, as will be readily inferred from what we have stated, is very unfavorable for sellers, and as a rule, they will nearly all lose money, some of them a good deal of it. There is a bare possibility that the market may not open quite so badly as is now expected it will, but the probabilities are all the other way; the cattle trade, like all other trades is governed by business by that indefinite law of supply and demand, and the inference, follows, therefore, as it is almost as certain as anything can be, that the leading markets will be glutted, that lower prices will prevail; it is this inference, that has brought about the stagnation prevailing here to-day, and which is likely to continue the balance of the week. Prime 1,400 steers which sold on Monday at 5@5¼ cannot be quoted to-day above 4¾@5, and even at the decline the market was exceedingly dull; buyers were afraid to make an offer least they might be taken up as sellers especially those who fully realized the true condition of the market, present as well as prospective, were anxious to sell—they could see no inducement to go any further east—they thought it was better to meet their loss here than go on east, adding to their expenses and sustaining a still greater loss. Prime cattle may be quoted at 4¾@5; and 1,000@1,100 at 4@4¾. Following is a partial report of sales;

Hazlewood & Blackstock: 2 cars of fair 1,150 steers at 5.@5.20c. 1,260 at 5c; 1,240 at 5c; 1 do, 1,300 at 5.25; 1 do, 1,175 at 5.1-4c; 1,100 at 5.85; 1 do, 1,125 at 5.85; 2 cars extra 1,425 at 5¼; 1 do, 1,400 bulls at 4¼. These sales were made on Monday and Tuesday; they would not have brought within 25 cents per cwt as much to-day.

Sadler, Havens & Co.: 2 cars good 1,100 steers at 4¾; 1 do, 1,175 at 4.35; 1 do. rough 1,200 at 5.90; 1 do. 1,250 at 5.90; 1 do. 1,200 at 5.90.

Hedges & Huff—68 fair 1,220 Illinois steers at 4; 38, 1,207 at 4¼; 29 rough 1,300 at 3½.

Linton & Bringer—4 cars fair 1,250 steers at 4¾; 2 do, 1915 at 5.; 2 do. 1,150 at 4¾; 1 do, 1,160 cows and steers at 3.70; 1 do, 1,115 steers at 6.

SHEEP.

The "run" of sheep thus far has been comparatively light, and the indications are that it will continue so during the balance of the week; this being the case the market has been fairly active, notwithstanding the advices from New York are anything but favorable, and last week's prices are fully sustained. The great proportion of the arrivals are clipped, three fourths, if not more, notwithstanding the small supply of unshorn they are slow; clipped, quality and weights being equal, sell from ½@¾c lower than last week's better prices than wooled sheep. The regular eastern buyers will not pay over one cent per pound more for the latter than the former in consequence of the low price of wool; it is probable that farmers can do better with the wool than dealers, and realizing that the great majority of them will keep their sheep until after they have taken off the wool—this accounts for the increased receipts of clipped and falling off in the arrivals of wooled. The general feeling, however, seems to be that sheep must go lower, in sympathy with wool; then it is known that there is a full supply all over the country, and it is probable that producers will want to reduce their stocks. Prime, 90@100 lb clipped may be quoted at 5¼@5½; 80@90 lb, 5¼@5¾. Wooled sheep, 6@6¼, as to quality, and, to use a common phrase, about played out.

Hedges, Huff & Co. sold 215 wooled, 80 lb. fine, 6.70; 115 clipped, 87, at 5.50; 114 clipped, 94, at 5¾; 90 common coarse, 87, 4¾; 250 medium wool, unshorn, 96, 6.50.

Sadler, Lafferty & Co.—1 car from Chicago, unshorn, 90 lbs, 6¼; 1 do, 86, 6¾; 1 car clipped, five, 97, 5.50; 1 do., 100, 5.80; 1 do. common 84, 5.30; 1 do., 87, 5.40.

Sadler, Havens & Co.—1 car common clipped, 87 pounds, 6¼; 1 do., 83 pounds, 5¾; 1 do, 83 pounds, 5¾; 1 do., 85 do, 5.80; 1 do, 83 do, 5.35; 1 do, 85 lbs, 5¾; 2 cars common coarse, wool, 87 lbs, 6¼; 1 car wood & Blackburn, 1 car clipped, 88 lbs, at 5.60.

HOGS.

The receipts of hogs, although not large, are sufficient to keep up the supply, and the market is steady and prices if anything firmer, although not quotably higher than yesterday. Prime lots are quotable at 6¼@6½; and fair to prime Yorkers at 6@6¼. Some dealers were asking 6¾ for prime, higher, and they base this on the ground that they are cheaper relatively than the product—whether this is so or not we do not pretend to know, but it is probable there is something in it.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, THURSDAY, May 1, 1873.

With continued liberal receipts and very unfavorable reports, both from Buffalo and New York, trade continues sluggish and prices are weak to lower. Our New York dispatch of Wednesday reported that market unsettled and decidedly weak at a decline of ½@¾c, a cent per lb, dressed weights, or about $1 dollars per head; also that not a few droves were sold at less than first cost in Chicago. From Philadelphia we have no reports yesterday. The receipts at Chicago yesterday, were light, as compared with Monday and Tuesday, 7,700 head, making over 15,000 head for the three days. It will be observed, therefore, that the situation is anything but favorable for sellers, and buyers, as we have before remarked, were very bold; not to be moved in our last report, there is little or no inquiry for New York, and but for the Philadelphia demand there would be entirely nothing in any trade at all. We do not look for any change for the better this week, indeed, the indications at present are that it will be worse, and if receipts at Chicago do not fall off very materially, sellers generally will lose money—some of them, a good deal of it. It is difficult to give quotations, as nearly all the poorer grades are selling at 1,500, fat and smooth cannot be quoted above 5c, and buyers, generally would take but few at that figure; there would be a large margin for

FINANCIAL.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,

On Most Favorable Terms.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

☞ Money Loans on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

☞ Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of or dis. Bonds and Gold.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

TRADESMENS NAT'L BANK,

Wood Street, cor. Second Ave,

Capital, - - $400,000

Accounts of Banks, Merchants and Individuals solicited

Interest allowed on time deposits. We promise careful attention to all business entrusted to our care.

A. BRADLEY, President.
WM. VANKIRK, Vice President.
CYRUS CLARKE, JR., Cashier.
apl6:tas

FOR SALE,

City of Pittsburgh

7 PER CENT.

Water Loan and Penn Avenue

BONDS,

At Par and Accrued Interest, Free from Taxation.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS,

Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

Shoe and Leather

SAVINGS BANK,

No. 14 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - $200,000.

GEO. H. ANDERSON,
D. S. DAVIDSON, W. H. BROWN,
R. W. RANKIN, G. FULLAN-EEE,
JOHN D. FRASER, R. M. SMITH,
J. H. SORLAND, K. H. PALMER, JR.

GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.

JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits of $1 and upward received.
Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

Luther S. Kauffman,

Stock and Note Broker,

116 SMITHFIELD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Orders solicited for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS,

AND MORTGAGES.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, May 2, 1873.

In our local money market, there is a considerable supply of funds, and money is working easily. Among the banks, there is a great scarcity of New York exchange and large amounts of notes are being daily sent to New York. The prospect for the future is, that our local market will be comparatively easy all summer. There is a large demand for mortgages, large amounts of capital now seeking investment in that direction. There seems to be, however, rather a scarcity of mortgages—at least such as are desirable. This is not to be wondered at when we consider the enormous amount of mortgages now in existence. We are informed that the total mortgages on property in this country now are seven times larger in amount than they were ten years ago. This fact is one well worthy of consideration, and while all these mortgages may be safe enough, it is well to consider whether the very large amount of real estate thus covered by mortgages is an evidence of sound financial condition, or whether it does not show that credit is expended to a greater degree than is desirable for future safety.

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" 1865	117	117
" 1865 new.	115⅞	117⅛
" 1867.	119½	119¾
" 1868—coupons.	117⅜	118
10-40s.	111⅛	111¾
10-40s—coupons.	113	113⅜
Currency 6's.	114⅜	114⅞
New 5 per cent		114⅜
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central.	100¾	100¾
Erie.		66¾
R. H. & E.	3	3
C. C. & I. C.		85¾
Reading.	92	96½
Do. preferred	72¾	72¾
Michigan Southern.	91¼	91¼
Do. Central	105	104¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	88¾	88¾
Rock Island.	107¼	106¾
North Western, Common	82	79¾
Do. preferred	86	85
Pacific Mail.	56¼	55¾
Canton		95½
Western Union Telegraph.	85	85¼
Ohio & Mississippi.	42¾	42¾
Union Pacific.	30	29¾
Toledo & Wabash.	69¾	69¾
Fort Wayne.		99
Adams Express.	94¾	94¾
American Express.	67	67
U. S. Express	71¾	71¾
Harlem.	124	125

Messrs. Robinson Bro., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board today:

Penna. Central	54¾
Reading	97¾
United Cos. of N. J.	119⅞
Oil Creek	32
Lehigh Valley	60
Philadelphia & Erie	25¾
Pennsylvania Allotments	55¾
Pittsburgh 5s	74
Allegheny Valley 7-30	93¾
Central Transportation	42

NEW YORK, May 2, 1873.

Money active and stringent at 1-16@⅛ per day until about 2:30 o'clock, when the rates broke to 6 per annum, closing easy at that rate. The Express companies consented to pay $1,200,000. The Harlem Company is paying off $1,600,000 of matured mortgages. Sterling declined to 108¾ for sight days and 109 for sight, recovering to 109@109¼, and 109¼@109⅜ respectively. Gold quiet; 116¾ to 116⅝. Loans 7 per cent. to 1-32 for carrying, and 7 to first for borrowing. Clearings $73,000,000. Treasury disbursements $951,000. Customs receipts $686,000. Legal tenders on standing $957,160,000. Government dull and quiet. State bonds quiet and unchanged. Stocks dull, with prices alternately weak and strong, the depression being most pronounced in the afternoon. Union Pacific was the most active stock and quite firm throughout the day. The whole market closed steady at some recovery from lower figures.

GOVERNMENTS.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 120½; 5-20s of '62, 114⅝@ 00; '64, 114⅜@ 00; '65, 117⅛; do 67, 119¾; do '68, 118; new 5s, 114⅜; 10-40s, 112⅛; currency 6s, 114¾.

STATE BONDS.—Missouri, 95¾; Tennessee, old, 73½; do new 73½; Virginia new, 69; do old, 63; North Carolina, old, 35; do new, 35.

STOCKS.—Canton, 93; Western Union Telegraph Consolidated, 85¾; Adams Express, 95¼; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 70; American Merchants Union Express, 47½; U. S. Express, 71¾; Pacific Mail, 55¾; New York Central, 100¾; Erie, 66½; do preferred, 79; Hudson River, 124; Michigan Central, 104½; Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago, 98½; Northwestern, 79¾; do preferred, 85; Rock Island, 107¼; North Western (Sandusky), 38¾; Pacific Mail, 56¼; do preferred, 75; Wabash, 69¾; do preferred, 90¾; Quicksilver, 30¼; Terre Haute, 15; do preferred, 40; Chicago & Alton, 128½; do preferred, 131; Ohio & Mississippi, 42¾; Panama, 295; Illinois Central, 115; Union Pacific, 29¾; Central Pacific, 103¾; Union, 96; Delaware & Lackawanna, 108½; Lackawanna, 94; Erie, 3; Bankers' bills, 8¾.

LONDON, May 2-5 P. M.—Consols for money, 93¾. American securities: 5-20's, 85, 92; do '67, 93¾; 10-40's, 89¾; new 5's, 89¾. Erie, 39¾.

PARIS, May 2.—Rentes 4f. 85c.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, May 2, 1873.

It begins to look as if the cold weather was over, that winter has subsided at last, hence, trade generally is improving, and there is a better and more cheerful feeling prevailing. Our merchants seem to be confident that business will be much better this month than it was in April, and we earnestly hope that their expectations may be fully realized. The grocery trade has improved very materially within the past few days; some houses report that they are very busy, that orders are coming in pretty freely from the country. There is also an improved demand for both flour and grain, and prices are firmer, with the latter notably higher. Hay continues dull, while for country produce, generally there is a fair demand, and at, for this season of the year, good prices.

APPLES—Sales in a jobbing way at $2.50 to $3 per barrel for fair to prime and $3 for choice.

APPLE BUTTER—4@5c per gallon.

BUTTER—Continues to come in freely, and dealers generally apprehending lower prices, are anxious to realize; quotations may be fairly given at 20 to 25 for good to choice roll. Common stock hard to dispose of at any price.

CHEESE—There is a fair demand and prices are still maintained. New Ohio Dairy, 13@13½; prime old New York or Ohio Factory, 14@15; prime old New York or Goshen, 16@17.

CARBON OIL—Is dull but prices are firm at 16½@17 for the crude and 25@27 cents additional for smaller lots.

DRIED FRUIT—Dealers all agree in reporting a very dull market, but there is no quotable change in prices.

EGGS—Quiet and unchanged; 15@16—the former is generally regarded as the ruling quotation.

FLOUR—There is a good city demand, and considerable inquiry from the country, and the market is steady but prices remain unchanged. Spring wheat flours, $7.50@8, the outside figure for choice Minnesotas; and red winter wheat, $8.50@9. Rye Flour, $5.50@5.75.

GRAIN—There is a steady demand for Wheat, and with receipts limited to offerings, prices are well sustained, ranging from $1.50@1.58 for red winter, and $1.60@1.66 for white. Oats in better supply and a shade easier but unchanged; 45@46 for mixed, and 46@48 for white. Corn is quiet and in light supply, but there does not seem to be much inquiry for it; hence the market is quiet and unchanged. Rye is quiet and unchanged. Barley free in elevator. Ear Corn is scarce, and there is some inquiry for it; quotable at 52 in bulk, and 55 sacked. Rye is quiet and unchanged. Barley, for buying, and 90@95 selling. Barley, in the absence of sales, may be quoted at 80@90 for spring and 95@1 for fall, according to quality.

GROCERIES—Trade is fair, and while it cannot be termed active, it is, nevertheless, much better than it has been. There is an increased demand for both Coffee and Sugars, and the latter, as indicated in our last report, is firmer, and has an upward tendency.

COFFEE—Choice Rio, 24; Good to Prime, 22@23½c. Fair 21@21¾c. Old Government Java, 31c; Mocha and Java, 28@32c. Roasted Rio, in packages, 25@30c.

MOLASSES—Choice New Orleans, 70@75c; Prime 65@70.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 9; prime, 8¾; Patna, 8@ Rangoon, 7¾@8.

CANDLES—Mould candles, 12c. Stearine do, 14 Star do, 21c.

SUGARS—Patent Cut Loaf, 15c; Crushed, Granulated and Powdered, 14c; Standard A, 13½; C, 11¾; Yellow, 10½; Circle C, 10¾; Lower grades, 9@10.

SYRUPS—Refinery, 38c, other grades ranging from 60 to 65, as to quality.

HAY—The market for baled continues dull, and the feeling quite unchanged. The market for receipts is weaker, though prices are not quotably lower, ranging from $25@30 per ton.

POULTRY—Live chickens are in good supply and selling readily at 80@90c per pair.

PROVISIONS—Extra Sugar Cured Hams, 14½c; canvassed, 15c; Extra Sugar Cured Shoulders, plain, 9; canvassed, 10c; Sugar Cured Breakfast Bacon, plain, 13½c, canvassed, 14c; Extra Sugar Cured Dried Beef, 15@16c, canvassed, 16c; Sugar Cured Beef tongues, 25c per pair; Extra Mess Shoulders, 9c; Rib Sides, 9c; Short Rib Sides, 10½; Clear Shoulders, 10; Mess Pork, $18.50; Leaf Lard, in tres, 10¼c; half bbls, 10½c; bbls, 11¼c; refined for summer use in tres, 10½c; ½ bbls, 11¼c; refined for summer use in bbls, 12c; refined in 1 lb packages, 13½; refined in 3½ caddies, 12¾; do in 5 lb 12½c; do in 3 lb pails 13¾; in family packages, 13½c. Hams sausage 10c.

RAGS—Quoted at 3@3½c.

SEEDS—Sales of Clover Seed at $5.75@5, and Timothy at $3.75@4. Flax Seed continues very scarce, and sells readily on arrival at $2.25@2.40.

TALLOW—8@8½c.

WHISKY—Highwines may be quoted at 91@92 cts. per gallon.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, FRIDAY, May 2, 1873.

CATTLE.

The arrivals, especially of through stock, continue liberal, and notwithstanding the volume of business, has been fully up to the usual standard, the reduction in prices having stimulated buyers to take hold more freely than they would have done otherwise, the supply is still considerably in excess of the demand—it was estimated that there were enormous and yesterday continued, and from present indications will soon be a much larger demand for finished irons, and until then it is but reasonable to expect any material change or improvement in the market for the raw material. While as compared with last week, there is no quotable change in prices, the feeling, especially in regard to the commoner grades, with which the market for the time being, is overstocked, is weaker, and buyers are very indifferent about stocking up with raw material. Stocks of domestic fleeces are now comparatively light in all the leading markets, and what is left in the interior should be sent forward as fast as possible. There is no speculative demand whatever, and no apparent margin for speculative purchases, especially as money continues to command such high rates. We quote Wisconsin and Michigan fleeces from Ohio and Pennsylvania XX and XXX and choice XXX and pickstock would bring 2@3c advance on the latter rate. Coming wool is scarce, but with the new city near at hand there is less disposition to purchase, and prices are nominal. Pulled wools continue in demand and the sales have ranged from 26@30c for super and X, as to quality. In foreign nothing of any consequence has been done since the large movements noticed in our last.

Imports from January 1 to April 26.

	1873.	1872.
Foreign, bales	14,970	27,809
Domestic, bales	50,064	35,822

Provisions Market—Prospective View.

Messrs. Aden & Co., of St. Louis, in their last circular say: The recent great advance in Provisions, so unexpected and unusual at this season, deserves more than casual explanation.

From the most reliable authority, it is estimated that the total hog crop of the west for the present season will yield about 8?2,?50,000 pounds, Green Meat and Lard, besides hams, which are nearly all consumed in the United States, out of which had been exported, from six ports, up to the 15th inst., 326,500,000 pounds, leaving only 256,?50,000 pounds; we continue to export at the rate of 1,000,000 pounds per month. To say nothing of home consumption since the 1st November, from all which it can easily be seen that stocks are light, and unless the export demand does so, every indication is that we shall have very much higher prices, and the summer cure will not probably be equal to that of last year.

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

PITTSBURGH ST. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. LESSEE.

Rees G & W	2	N Shoenberger & Co 2
P D Nichols m	2	J W Porter m 2
J Gourley m	1	
Total	16	

PENN'A. CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Caughey & H c	1	J W Porter m 2
J M Shepherd m	7	Nimick & Co m 3
Total	13	

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

J Moorhead m	9

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, May 2.—Cotton dull; limited export demand; middling upland 19¾c; sales of futures 12,200 bales, as follows: May 18 6-16@18c; June 18 6-16@18c; July 18 15-16@19c; August 18 13-16@18c; September 17¾c. Flour heavy; receipts 9,000 barrels; superfine Western and State at $5.35@5.60; common to good $5.60@5.75; fancy $5.75@6.25; extra $6.25@6.75; Ohio $5.60@6.75; St. Louis $5.50@6.75. Wheat 2@3c lower; receipts 61,000 bushels; No. 2 Chicago $1.52@1.53; No. 2 Milwaukee $1.54@1.55; winter red Western $1.58@1.60; amber Western $1.60@1.62; white Western $1.62@1.65; No. 1 Milwaukee $1.65@1.66; white Canada $1.65@1.66. Rye dull at 80@81c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Corn 1@2c lower; receipts 61,000 bushels; mixed Western 56@57c; yellow Western 57@58c. Oats dull and heavy; receipts 21,000 bushels; Western 38@40c; State 40@42c. Beef dull and unchanged. Pork dull; new mess $15.75@16; prime $13.50@14. Lard dull; steam 9¾@9¾c; kettle 9¾c. Butter dull; western 30@35c; State 35@40c.

LOUISVILLE, May 2.—Hogging firm and unchanged. Cotton dull; middlings 17½c. Flour active; extra family $6.50@7.50; fancy $7.50@8. Wheat shows a better feeling; supplies held out of the market; No. 2 red winter $1.50@1.55; No. 3 red and white on arrival, Corn active and firm at 52@53c for sacked in bulk. Oats steady at 39@40c, sacks included. Rye firm at 80c. Coffee firm with an upward tendency; common to fair Rio 21@ 24½c. Hay dull; no sales except for small lots to local trade at $18@20 for choice timothy. Sugars firm and unchanged in prices. Whisky held firm and demand on orders moderate. Mess pork $18.50@19.00. Bacon; shoulders 8¾@9c; clear rib sides, 10¾@11c; clear sides 10¾@11c packed. Hams; fancy advanced to 15c; sugar cured held at 14@14½c; plain 13@13½c. Bulk meat; shoulders 8¾@9c; clear rib sides 9¾@10c; clear sides 10¾@11c packed. Lard; tierces 9¾@9¾c; in kegs 10½@11c; choice leaf 9¾c. Bagging steady in small lots on orders 34@36c higher. Whisky 91 in at 87c.

CHICAGO, May 2.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat unsettled and lower. No 2 spring Chicago $1.42 cash or May; $1.29¾ June; No 3 do $1.15@1.15¾. Corn dull and weak; a moderate demand; No 2 mixed 38c cash or May; 40¾c June; rejected 36c. Oats in demand fair and prices advanced; No 2 21@21¾c cash, regular; 23¾c seller June. Rye dull; no sales except one sample at 71c. Barley; demand fair and market firm; fall No 2 spring $1.42 reserved and nominal. Timothy quiet at $3.70@4.10. Mess pork dull and prices declined, but closed firm; nominally $17.75@17.95. Lard quiet, closing at $9.10. Bulk meats in good demand at 8¾@9¾c. Bacon in good demand at 9¾@10¾c. Dressed hogs firm at 5¾@6c. Whisky 91c. Highwines nominal at 87c. Sugars firm and unchanged in prices. Receipts—Flour, 5,000 barrels; wheat, 15,000 bushels; corn, 107,000 bushels; oats, 49,000 bushels; rye, 1,000 bushels; barley, 1,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 4,000 barrels; wheat, 6,000 bushels; corn, 49,000 bushels; oats, 15,000 bushels; rye, 1,000 bushels; barley, 1,000 bushels.

PHILADELPHIA, May 2.—Flour in improved demand for export and the home trade; sales 5,000 barrels; fine red $2.60; amber $3.05; white $3@3.25. Rye steady at 85c. Corn dull and lower; yellow 57@58c; mixed 56@57c. Oats firm and in good demand; sales 20,000 bushels; Pennsylvania 42@43c; Western 41@42c. Provisions firmer; mess pork $18.50@19.00. Bacon in improved demand; shoulders 8¾@9c; clear rib sides 10¼@10¾c. Hams; sugar cured 13@14c. Lard; refined 9¾@9¾c; kegs 10¼@10¾c. Butter weak; receipts heavy. Whisky 90c.

MEMPHIS, May 2.—Cotton active; good ordinary 15½; low middling 17½@17¾; strict low middling 18¼@18½; middling 19@19¼; receipts 1,515 bales; shipments 3,000 bales. Flour active and unchanged. Corn dull at $2.35. Mess pork scarce and firm at $19.25@19.75. Bacon dull and unchanged. Lard quiet and unchanged. Bacon dull at 8@8½c.

PHILADELPHIA, May 2.—Flour in improved demand for export and the home trade; sales 5,000 barrels; fine red $2.60; amber $3.05; white $3@3.25. Rye steady at 85c. Corn dull and lower; yellow 57@58c; mixed 56@57c. Oats firm and in good demand; sales 20,000 bushels; Pennsylvania 42@43c; Western 41@42c. Provisions firmer; mess pork $18.50@19.00. Bacon in improved demand; shoulders 8¾@9c; clear rib sides 10¼@10¾c. Hams; sugar cured 13@14c. Lard; refined 9¾@9¾c; kegs 10¼@10¾c. Butter weak; receipts heavy. Whisky 90c.

TOLEDO, May 1.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady, with a moderate demand; No 2 spring Michigan $1.50; amber do $1.51@1.52; red May $1.52¾; seller June $1.53¾@1.53¾; No 2 red $1.49. Corn dull and easy; No 2 mixed $1.03@1.04; high mixed $1.05; seller August 45c; yellow 46c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Rye dull at 80@81c.

ST. LOUIS, May 2.—Cotton, flour, rye and barley quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and drooping; only samples sold. Corn firm. Oats in good demand; sales in fraction better for bulk; No 2 31@32c. Whisky steady at 87c. Mess pork quiet; jobbing at $18.50. Dry salt meats firm at 8¾@9¾c. Bacon firm; not much doing at 9¾@10¾c.

CLEVELAND, May 2.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat; No. 1 red $1.76; No. 2 $1.66. Corn dull and lower; No. 1 at 41@42c; No. 2 at 40c. Oats dull; No. 2 43c. Refined petroleum; standard white car lots 16½c; small way 20c higher; choice State test 23@ 24c.

NASHVILLE, May 2.—Cotton dull; low middling 17¾c. Flour firm and in demand; fair to good $6.50@7.50; fancy $7.75@8.50. Corn dull and heavy; 60@65c. Oats; demand good at 45@50c. Hay steady $20@30. Bacon and bulk meats quiet and unchanged.

MILWAUKEE, May 2.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat scarcely active; spring 1 cent under winter; No 2 spring $1.36¼; rejected $1.26; winter $1.36¼; No 2 do $1.38¼. Oats; demand fair; market firm; No 2 at 34c; No 3 nominally. No 2 Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley steady; fair to moderate demand; No 2 88c.

OSWEGO, May 2.—Wheat dull at $2.05. Corn steady and unchanged. Barley quiet and unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.

NEW YORK, May 2.—Beeves; receipts to-day 2? cars of 2?6 head, making 4,?20 for four days, against 4,?? same time last week; prices dropped another cent; buyers not being willing to pay more than 11½c for good weste rn steers, and but few of fat native cattle sold; sales include 2 cars fair Kentucky steers at 11½c; 1 car Missouri, 7 cwt., 11c; 6 cars Texans, 8? cw., 10½; 5 cars, 94 cwt., 10@10¼; 4 cars, 84 cwt., 9¾ and 41 p-eviously shipped 2 cars 1,?00 cwt., 10½; total 8,?00 for four days, against 8,630 same time last week; supposed sales and yesterday's quotations, are for forced sales at very low prices; sales include 2 cars good cattle of Ohio steers of 1?? lbs at 9¾; 1 car, 1?? lbs, 9¾; 1 c.r, 90 lbs, 10@; 1 car extra, 119 lbs, 60; 1 car good Auburn Ohio, 1?0 lbs, 10; cheaper steers sold at 9@9¾; dressed sold at 6@6¾; unsho rn 6@7c. Hogs received to-day 2? cars, or 2,?00 head, making 2,?00 since Monday, against 22,600 for the same time last week; a good con fed lot were sold, but there is an unsettled feeling.

BUFFALO, May 2.—Cattle; receipts to-day, including 27 cars to-arrive, 7?2, making total for week of 9 00 head or 5?cars, against 5?1 same time last week; market for fat and dull; no sufficient to make any quotable change in the market; no buyers in attendance; nearly all stock is held over in first hands; sales of 11 mixed steers, 1,1?5 to 1,?06 lbs, at $5.?0@6; 14 Illinois bulls, 1,?01 lbs, at $4.?5; 1 Ohio do, 1,?80 lbs, at $4.?5; 1 car mixed, 1,?00 lbs, at $5.?5; 1 car extra, 1,?00 lbs, at $6.?5; 1 car good Ohio do, 1,?00 lbs, at $6.?5; 1 car good Ohio do, 1,?00 lbs, at $6.?5; 1 car Illinois do, 1,?00 lbs, at $6.?5; 1 car Illinois do, 1,?00 lbs, at $6.?5; 1 car Illinois

Weber Henry J., tavern, No 613 Penn avenue Tenth ward Pittsburgh
Weigand Adam, tavern, No 186 Smithfield street Third ward Pittsburgh
Weber W. E., tavern, No 1700 Carson street Twenty-sixth ward Pittsburgh
White John, tavern, No 1 Seventh street Fourth ward Pittsburgh
Wilson John, tavern, No 56 Twelfth street Twenty-ninth ward Pittsburgh
Welsh Joseph, tavern, No 21 Penn street First ward Pittsburgh
Wintermite Elizabeth, tavern, No 230 Fifth street Sixth ward Pittsburgh
Wagner Lewis, tavern, No 134 Nineteenth street Twenty-sixth ward Pittsburgh
Welsh John, tavern, No — Main street Thirty-fifth ward Pittsburgh
Weidemeyer Frederick, tavern, No 88 and 90 Third avenue First ward Pittsburgh
Worth Frederick, tavern, No — Carson street Twenty-fourth ward Pittsburgh
Wagner John, tavern, No 2,122 Carson street Twenty-fifth ward Pittsburgh
Warrener George, tavern, No 405 Second avenue Second ward Pittsburgh
Wagner Charles, tavern, No 17 Carson street Thirteenth ward Pittsburgh
Williams David, tavern, No 44 Grant street Second ward Pittsburgh
Wagner Adam, tavern, No — Carson street Thirty-fourth ward Pittsburgh
Wendstein John, tavern, No 113 Twelfth street Twenty-eighth ward Pittsburgh
Weite Joseph, tavern, No 145 Eighteenth street Twenty-eighth ward Pittsburgh
Ward Thomas H., tavern, No 1313 Carson street Twenty-ninth ward Pittsburgh
Woods Michael, tavern No — Chestnut street Thirty-sixth ward Pittsburgh
Wash Frederick, tavern, No 1 Saw Mill run road Thirty-fifth ward Pittsburgh
Welsh Phillip H., eating house Washington avenue Thirty-first ward Pittsburgh
Williams James, eating house No 607 Penn avenue Ninth ward Pittsburgh
Walters Mrs. Mary, eating house No 1,002 Penn avenue Twelfth ward Pittsburgh
Wash Henry, eating house No 30 Grant street Second ward Pittsburgh
Williams Michael, eating house No — Butler street Fifteenth ward Pittsburgh
Wagner Henry, eating house No 98 Sixteenth street Twenty-eighth ward Pittsburgh
Wilhelm Henry, eating house, No 2600 Josephine street Twenty-fifth ward, Pittsburgh
Webner George, eating house, No 608 Penn street, Ninth ward Pittsburgh
Welsh Nicholas, eating house, No — Penn street Fifteenth ward, Pittsburgh
Wirth Gottlieb, eating house, No — Willow street Seventeenth ward Pittsburgh
Wenger Andrew, eating house, corner Forty-second street Seventeenth ward Pittsburgh
Wall John C., eating house, No 40 Washington street Fifth ward Pittsburgh
Wensing Henry, eating house, Monterville Pine Twenty-sixth ward Pittsburgh
Wacker Magdalena, eating house, No 100 Madison avenue Third ward Allegheny
Wagg Sebastian, eating house, No 40 and 42 East street Third ward Allegheny
Wocker F. A., eating house, No 12 East street Third ward Allegheny
Werner Edwin, eating house, No 102 Perry street Third ward Allegheny
Wilhelm Peter, eating house, corner No 171 Chestnut street Seventh ward Allegheny
Woerney Christ, eating house, corner Third and East streets Third ward Allegheny
Wood Elijah, eating house, Bridge street Sharpsburg
Wilbert Peter, eating house, Main avenue Chartiers borough
Yonker Frederick, tavern, No 119 Eighteenth street Twenty-fifth ward Pittsburgh
Yeager Charles, tavern, No 1101 Carson street Twenty-ninth ward Pittsburgh
Yockel Christian, tavern, Nos 239 and 240 Western avenue Fifth ward Allegheny
Yaggi Anna, eating house, No 95 Spring Garden avenue Seventh ward Allegheny
Yonger Gottlieb, eating house, No 51 Fourth street Third ward Allegheny
Young Adam, eating house, 51 Diamond Third ward Pittsburgh
Yund Philip, eating house, Butler road Etna borough
Yoder, August, eating house No 399 Penn avenue Ninth ward Pittsburgh
Zimmerman Louis, tavern No 144 Beaver avenue Fifth ward Allegheny
Zimmer John, tavern, Butler street Fifteenth ward Pittsburgh
Zuhringer Eugene, tavern No 6 Grant street Second ward Pittsburgh
Zoeller John tavern corner Sarah and Nineteenth street Twenty-sixth ward Pittsburgh
Zelle Louis, tavern No 2116 Carson street Twenty-fifth ward Pittsburgh
Zimmer Lucas tavern Penn avenue Sixteenth ward Pittsburgh
Zimmerman F X, tavern corner Penn avenue and Winebiddle street Sixteenth ward Pittsburgh
Zinser John, tavern Carson street Thirty-fourth ward Pittsburgh
Zimmerman Philip, tavern Second avenue McKeesport
Zinkern & Ills, tavern Perrysville Row township

TRANSFERS.

Adenauer Joseph, tavern No 823 Penn avenue Ninth ward Pittsburgh; transfer from Fidel Gerner
Abraham William, tavern Elizabeth road Baldwin township; transfer from James Arthurs
Buhl Herman, tavern No 5 Sixth st, Fourth ward Pittsburgh; transfer from Cappe & McCall
Baldinger Jacob, eating house No 210 Ohio street Fourth ward Allegheny; transfer from Jacob Pfaff
Baker Henry, tavern, No 256 River avenue Eighth ward Allegheny; transfer from Joseph Lodnik
Beilstein George, eating house, No 324 Madison avenue Seventh ward Allegheny; transfer from Louis Grauer
Brophy William, tavern, No 650 Penn avenue Tenth ward Pittsburgh; transfer from J. W. Driscoll
Chrystal J. W., tavern, No 726 Penn avenue Tenth ward Pittsburgh; transfer from Tim Kirby
Frey Daniel, tavern, No 432 Penn avenue, Ninth ward Pittsburgh; transfer from George Wertzler
Franzer & Dickman, tavern No 455 Liberty street Ninth ward Pittsburgh; transfer from C. Engelkamp
Fisher Anna M., tavern No 1109 Eleventh street Birmingham; transfer from Francis Fisher
Flinn Michael, tavern Forty-fifth street Seventeenth ward Pittsburgh; transfer from John Hamilton
Foley Wm. tavern No 15 Smithfield street Second ward Pittsburgh; transfer from Wm. Woodall
Gallagher & Valley, tavern No 328 Liberty street Third ward Pittsburgh; transfer from James S. Fleming
Gordon Ezekiel, tavern Harmarville Indiana township; transfer from Thomas Hastings
Gumbert Frederick, tavern No 187 Ohio street Eighth ward Allegheny; transfer from Jerome Fisher
Hines Michael, tavern No 156 Twentieth street East Birmingham; transfer from Louis Zoller
Kohles Frederick, eating house No 18 East street Third ward Allegheny; transfer from Henry Dorzweiler
Kelly P. tavern Noblestown Road Chartiers borough; transfer from Michael Nugent
Konig Peter, tax on No 1804 Carson street Twenty-sixth ward Pittsburgh; transfer from Jacob Weinstein
Manley George, eating house Opera House Saloon Third ward Pittsburgh; transfer from G. E. Reineman
Mann T D, tavern No 4 Smithfield street Second ward Pittsburgh; transfer from Thomas Bailey
Marshall J W, tavern No 92 Smithfield street Third ward Pittsburgh; transfer from J. R. Roberts
McCombs J. D, tavern Frankstown avenue Nineteenth ward Pittsburgh, transfer from Adolf Rosenoord
McCusker Owen, tavern No 1295 Penn avenue Fifteenth ward Pittsburgh; transfer from John Kennedy
McClaughlin Patrick, tavern Second avenue near gas works Sixth ward Pittsburgh; transfer from Maria Richards
McManis John, tavern Mouth and Bridge streets Sharpsburg; transfer from Dennis Hines
McKeag Isaac, tavern No 401 Penn avenue Ninth ward Pittsburgh; transfer from D Mellugh
O'Brien J. J., tavern, No 59 Fifth avenue extension Fifth ward Pittsburgh; transfer from Joseph Saute
Price Benjamin, tavern, No 443 Bingham street Thirteenth ward Pittsburgh, transfer from Dennis & Shafer
Rowley John, tavern, No 31 Diamond First ward Pittsburgh; transfer from John Drew
Roberts David, tavern, No 17 Sixth street Fourth ward Pittsburgh; transfer from G. Mosby
Robinson, R. J., tavern, No 183 Federal street Second ward Allegheny; transfer from L. Eisenlohr
Schmidt Andrew, tavern, 117 Chestnut street Third ward Allegheny; transfer from Ferdinand Guiter
Schmidt Mary A., tavern, No 646 Penn avenue Tenth ward Pittsburgh; transfer from Bold Schmidt
Smith John, eating house, No 46 Middle street Third ward Allegheny; transfer from John Schuiter's
Shafer John W., tavern, No 1011 Carson street Birmingham; transfer from J. M. Shafer
Thompson Henry, tavern Butler road Etna borough; transfer from Henry Seltz
Valley Patrick, tavern, No 1015 Carson street Birmingham; transfer from James Mullin
Wloff Eli, tavern Penn avenue Twentieth ward Pittsburgh; transfer from Jacob Mauer
Welty Joseph, tavern No 145 Eighteenth street Birmingham; transfer from George Brant
Williams Jonathan, tavern No 26 Grant street Second ward Pittsburgh; transfer from P. Arbott
Ward Peter, tavern Washington glue Union borough; transfer from Ann Blunder
Wormly John G., tavern No 93 East street Third ward Allegheny; transfer from Catherine Kohles
Zeller Louis, tavern No 2116 Carson street East Birmingham; transfer from Henry Baker

NEW WALL PAPER STORE.
THOMAS PALMER
Having removed to the New, Elegant and Commodious Store, No. 28 WOOD STREET, is now receiving direct importations of the above Diamond Mills, is now prepared to show a fine assortment of
WALL PAPER,
Of all grades and Fronts. Also WINDOW SHADES in great variety. Call and examine before buying.

Use the PEERLESS WRINGER.

SHERIFF'S SALES

Abstract of Properties to be sold by John H. Hare, Esq., sheriff, on Monday, June 23, 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Courthouse, City of Pittsburgh.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

Fifty dollars of the price or sum at which the property shall be struck off shall be paid to the sheriff at the time of sale, or by Friday, June 6th, 1873, at ten o'clock A. M., unless the purchase money shall be less than that sum, in which case only the purchase money shall be paid; otherwise the property will again, on Friday, June 6th, 1873, at ten o'clock A. M., at the same place, be put up and sold at the expense and risk of the person to whom it was struck off, who, in the case of any deficiency in such resale, shall make good the same. In case of the sale being for a very large amount, will demand that ten per cent. of the purchase money be paid in addition to the fifty dollars.

N. B.—For the benefit our unprofessional readers who do not understand the meaning of the letters and figures following the defendant's name, we make the following

EXPLANATION:

C. P., Court of Common Pleas, indicates the Court of which the writ of execution issues under which the sale is made; V. E., or Vend. Ex., Venditioni Exponas; Fi. Fa., or L. F., Levari Facias; Fi. Fa., or F. F., Fieri Facias, show the kind of writ; a Levari Facias is the writ or sale upon a mortgage, mechanic lien, or a municipal lien; Venditioni, or Fieri Facias, upon an ordinary debt, or for a debt over 5 June 1873, means 5th of June Term, 1873, the number and term of the debt entry; the following figures show the amount of the debt, and the name following is the name of the attorney issuing the writ.

RICHARD ARNOLD.

C. P., F. F., 5 June, '73. $48.70. McGOWAN.

Lot No. 69 in plan laid out by John Brown, beginning at a black oak at northeast corner of lot No. 66, thence N. 55 deg. 45 min. W. 412 feet; S. 17 deg. 10 min. W. 148 & 100 feet; S. 73 deg. E. 466 90-100 feet; N. 78 deg. E. 15 min. W. 135 40-100 feet to place of beginning.

THOMAS M. CARROLL.

C. P., L. F., 67 June, '73. $434. ARTHURS.

Lot of ground situate in the Seventeenth ward, City of Pittsburgh, beginning on the easterly side of Forty-third street, 28 feet distant from N. E. corner of Jno. W. Riddell's lot; thence northwardly along Forty-third street 40 feet; thence at right angles with Forty-third street 100 feet; thence southwardly 7 feet 6 inches; thence eastwardly 18 feet to an alley 47 feet 6 inches; thence 158 feet to the place of beginning.

HENRY LIEBOLD.

C. P., L. F., 61 June, '73. $2,392.76. FLOYD.

A two-story brick dwelling house and lot of ground situate in the Sixth ward, City of Allegheny, beginning at the distance of 65 feet from S. W. corner of Juniata and Chartiers streets; fronting 21 feet on Juniata street, and running back 50 feet.

WM. KING.

L. F., L. F. 82 June, '73. $4,032.58½. TODD.

Two two-story brick dwelling houses. Two two-story frame buildings, and lot No. 141, plan laid out by Mrs. Anna H. Irwin, situate in the city of Pittsburgh (late Lawrenceville) beginning at the corner of lot No. 140 and Forty-fifth street, fronting on said street 25 feet 1½ inches and running back 100 feet to Cedar alley. See Deed Book, vol. 292, page 261.

ROBERT HASTINGS.

C. P., F. F. 107 June, '73. $250.00. BARTON.

One frame house containing four rooms. One brick building with one room, and lots Nos. 175 and 176 in plan of lots laid out by Executors of Marion Pride, fronting on Second Street Plank Road, 48 feet and running back 160 to the brow of the hill on Bluff street.

FRANCIS QUINN AND JOHN QUINN.

C. P., F. F. 158 June, '73. $1,000. McKELVY.

Two two-story brick dwelling houses, with outbuildings and lot No. 3 in Block No. 4 in plan laid out by Mrs. E. F. Denny, Twelfth ward, Pittsburgh, beginning on Smallman street, 48 feet distant from Clymer street, fronting on Smallman street 24 feet, and running back 120 feet to Mulberry alley.

LELAND S. M'CABOY.

C. P., L. F. 181 June, '73. $24,178.87. CHALFANT.

Lot of ground situate in Pine township, containing 115 acres and 6 perches and an allowance of 6 per cent., beginning at a white oak bush on Emmett's line; thence N. 89 deg. W. 104 perches; N. 2½ deg. W. 114 perches; N. 87½ deg. E. 164 perches; S. 2½ deg. E. 228 perches to the place of beginning. See Deed Book, vol. 109, page 545.

2.

Lot of ground situate in Pine township, containing 45 acres and 15 perches, strict measure, beginning at a post on line of land of John Hillman; thence N. 88 deg. E. 149 perches; S. 16 deg. W. 23 4-10 perches; S. 39 deg. W. 5 2-10 perches; S. 19 deg. W. 20 perches; S. 2 deg. W. 28 44-100 perches; S. 88 deg. W. 94 perches; N. 2 deg. W. 26 84-100 perches; S. 88 deg. W. 102 74-100 perches; N. 2 deg. W. 44 100 perches to the place of beginning. See Deed Book, vol. 55, page 73.

3.

Lot of ground situate in Pine township, containing 20 acres, beginning at a corner of public road thence S. 2½ deg. E. 28 perches; S. 87½ deg. W. 73 86-100 perches; N. 2½ deg. W. 35 72-100 perches; N. 87½ deg. E. 49 86-100 perches; S. 2½ deg. E. 27 72-100 perches, N. 87½ deg. E. 33 perches to the place of beginning. See Deed Book, volume 109, page 473.

4.

Lot of ground situate in Pine township, containing 50 acres, more or less, beginning on line of Wm. Logan, thence S. 86 deg. W. 75 perches; S. 2 deg. E. 150 perches; N. 89¼ deg. E. 79 perches; N. 2 degrees; W. 121 perches to the place of beginning.

5.

Lot of ground situate in Pine township, containing 50 acres, be the same more or less, bounded on the north by land, now, or late of Abraham Marshall; on the east by land, now or late of Thomas Gibson and Wm. Emmett, on the west by land, now, or late of Thomas Gibson and Wm. Emmett, and on the west by land, now, or late of Wm. Emmett and Samuel Emmett; see Deed Book, Vol. 270, Page 315.

6.

All the undivided one-half part or share of all that certain other tract or parcel of land situate in Ross township, bounded on the east by the new Franklin Road and ground devised by Wm. R. Graham to John H. Kountz, on the south-ground now or late of Richard et al., and land of heirs of Edmund Hewitt, deceased, on the west by land of said Hewitt's heirs, M. Thomas and Daniel Morningstar, and on the north by ground of Peter Irving's heirs and old Reddenbaugh farm, containing 100 acres, more or less. See Deed Book, vol. 269, page 178.

Upon the above described tracts of land are erected 4 or 5 dwelling houses, several spring houses for dairy purposes, 5 or 6 good barns, and other good and valuable improvements, and having 3 or 4 good orchards.

GEORGE ANTHONY.

C. P., V. E. 193 June, '73. $945.00. MUELLER.

Lot of ground situate in Harrison township, being No. 445 in the Brookeridge Tarentum Extension, fronting on Canal street 60 feet, and running back 150 feet to Rhodes street.

D. C. PALMER, J. W. CULP, THOMAS JOHNS, AND W. A. WOLFE, as individuals and as partners, lately trading under the name and firm of SALISBURY, JOHNS & CO.

C. P., V. E. 194 June, '73. $8,900.92. MCCLEAN.

Lots Nos. 326, 327 and 328 in the Brackenridge Tarentum Extension No. 2, situate in Harrison township, fronting on Railroad street 202 feet and extending along Hall alley 175¾ feet; thence along Salisbury alley 279 feet; thence 182½ feet in place of beginning.

M. DOMINIC IN TRUST AND PETER HUBERS AND C. C. STEINMETZ CONTRACTORS.

C. P., L. F. 199 June, '73. $80.00. J. H. WHITE.

One two storied brick dwelling house, situate in the Borough of Braddock, and fronting 40 feet on Germine street and running back 34 feet, with frame back building 12 by 12 feet, together with the lot or curtilage appurtenant to said buildings.

CHRISTIAN DENNY.

C. P., L. F. 196 June, '73. $116.40. MUELLER.

A two-story brick and frame building and lot of ground situate in the Sixth ward, Pittsburgh, beginning on south side of Penn avenue, at corner of Charles Magee's lot, fronting 22 feet 9 inches on said avenue and extending back 32 feet. Said lots are held on leasehold terms by defendant.

SARAH WOOLSEY AND ISRAEL WOOLSEY.

C. P., F. F. 222 June, '73. $252.13. MACKRELL.

Lots Nos. 117 and 118 in Mellon's plan of Homewood lots, situate in the Twenty-first ward, Pittsburgh, fronting together 50 feet on north side of a 40-foot street, and running back 150 feet to an alley. See Deed Book, vol. 293, page 190.

JOHN S. LUCAS AND MORRIS LUCAS.

C. P., F. F. 222 June, '73. $495.00. POLLOCK.

Two-story frame house with back building and other improvements, and two lots situate in Thirteenth ward, Pittsburgh, being lots Nos. 26 and 27 in A. Hoeveler's plan, fronting each 20 feet on Webster avenue and running back 100 feet to an alley. See Deed Book, vol. 235, page 346.

GEORGE SMITH, OWNER, ETC.

C. P., L. F. 225 June, '73. $62.07. POLLOCK.

A two-story — house, 20x26 feet, with cellar — kitchen about 12 feet broad by about 12 feet deep, together with the lot or curtilage appurtenant thereto, situate on lot No. 95 in Mexico's plan of Homestead, 25 feet in front, and running back 100 feet to an alley 15 feet wide.

ERNST GLEASON.

C. P., F. F. 228 June '73. $14,000.

FISHBURN & MCKELVY.

A three story brick building known as the "Banner Tobacco Factory," and lots Nos. 48 and 49 in Warner, Painter & Lorenz' plan, situate in Fourth ward, city of Allegheny, fronting 44 feet on Madison avenue (formerly East Ind.) and running back to Peach alley. See Deed Book, vol. 235, page 196.

JOHN FLECKENSTEIN.

C. P., L. F. 230 June, '73. $7,477.16. W. RINDELL.

Lot of ground situate in Pittsburgh, beginning on Butler street 135 feet distant from Covington street, fronting on Butler street 24 feet, and running back 150 feet to Irwin's alley. See Deed Book, vol. 98, page 130.

2d.

Lot of ground situate in the city of Pittsburgh, begins ng on Butler street at line of John Fleckenstein's property, fronting on said street 3 feet, and running back to Irwin's alley. See Deed Book, vol. 172, page 149.

MICHAEL MOSLEY, DECEASED, IN THE HANDS OF THOMAS MOSLEY, ADMINISTRATOR.

C. P., F. F. 271 June, '73. $304.75

ALEXANDER & DUFF.

Two-story frame dwelling house and lot of ground situate in Twenty-sixth ward, city of Pittsburgh, formerly borough of East Birmingham, beginning on the east side of Joseph (now Nineteenth) street 184 feet distant from Carson street, fronting on Nineteenth street 20 feet, and running back 60 feet to an alley 4 feet wide. See Deed Book vol. 104, page 321.

ALEXANDER GLEEMAN AND CHRISTIAN HUNT.

C. P., L. F. 272 June, '73. $179.65. H. ROSS.

One story frame building, situate in 13th ward, City of Pittsburgh, fronting 22 feet on the East side of Kirkpatrick street between Centre avenue and Reed street, and running back 22 feet.

MATHEW GRIER.

C. P., V. E. 274 June, '73. $64.57. NEWSTEIN.

Lots Nos. 18 and 19 in plan laid out by Samuel Colvin, situate in Chartiers township, beginning on Township road, at corner of lot No. 17; thence along said road 38 feet 1 inch to a pin on Hill Way; thence 105 feet to a pin in Foster Way; thence 63 feet 9 inches to corner of lot No. 17, and thence 87 feet to the place of beginning.

JOHN H. HARE,
SHERIFF.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
PITTSBURGH, May 9, 1873.

Register's Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the following accounts of Executors, Administrators and Guardians have been duly passed in the Register's office, and will be presented to the Orphans' Court for confirmation and allowance, on MONDAY, JUNE 23, 1873.

No. 1. Final account of John R. Hunter, Administrator of the estate of Thomas Hunter, late of Pittsburgh, deceased. Filed February 6, 1874.

No. 2. Final account of Charles W. Neshitt, deceased, guardian of minor children of Patrick H. Nesbitt, late of Pittsburgh, deceased. Filed February 6, 1873.

No. 3. Account of Agnes Amoss, Administratrix of the estate of Robert Amoss, late of Pittsburgh, deceased. Filed February 7, 1873.

No. 4. Final account of William Haigh, Executor of the estate of Samuel Wilson, deceased. Filed February 7, 1873.

No. 5. Account of George Black, deceased, Administrator of Mary McKnight, deceased. Filed February 8, 1873.

No. 6. Final account of John Mereweather, Guardian of Catharine Buckingor. Filed February 12, 1873.

No. 7. Final account of Henry Johnston, Administrator of the estate of Charles Darby, deceased. Filed February 12, 1873.

No. 8. First and final account of John Kerr, Executor of Mary P. Applegate. Filed February 12, 1873.

No. 9. First account of James P. Wilson, Administrator of the estate of Mrs. Jane Wilson, deceased. Filed February 13, 1873.

No. 10. First account of Samuel Dickson, Administrator of James H. McKeen, deceased. Filed February 14, 1873.

No. 11. Second account of John Morrison, Acting Executor of Wm. Sullivan, Jr., dec'd. Filed February 14, 1873.

No. 12. Final account of Philip J. Myers, Executor of the estate of George Yoner, deceased. Filed February 15, 1873.

No. 13. Final account of H. F. Gery and D. M. Donaldson, Executors of the last will and testament of Mary Gery, deceased. Filed February 17, 1873.

No. 14. Final account of Mary Curry and Charles Curry, Executors of the last will and testament of Jacob Curry, deceased. Filed February 17, 1873.

No. 15. Final account of W. J. Mack and John Dalzell, Executors of Sarah Anderson, dec'd. Filed February 18, 1873.

No. 16. Final account of Peter Boyle and Margaret Boyle, Executors of the last will and testament of Peter Boyle, deceased. Filed February 18, 1873.

No. 17. Final account of Thomas Fenny, Administrator of the estate of Thomas Fenny, deceased. Filed February 19, 1873.

No. 18. Final account of Jacob Reed, Executor of the last will and testament of Jacob Reed, deceased. Filed February 19, 1873.

No. 19. Final account of the Executors of the estate of Daniel Orr, dec'd. Filed February 20, 1873.

No. 20. Final account of Thomas Fenny, Administrator of the estate of Catharine Fenny, deceased. Filed February 20, 1873.

No. 21. Final account of Thomas Fenny, Administrator of the estate of Mary Fenny, deceased. Filed February 20, 1873.

No. 22. Final account of Thomas Fenny, Administrator of the estate of Mary Fenny, deceased. Filed February 20, 1873.

No. 23. Final account of Joseph Bell, deceased. Filed February 20, 1873.

No. 24. Final account of Joseph Bell, deceased. Filed February 20, 1873.

No. 25. Final account of Joseph Bell, deceased. Filed February 20, 1873.

No. 26. Final account of Wm. H. Fleming, Administrator of the estate of Mary Ann Fleming, deceased. Filed February 20, 1873.

No. 27. Final account of W. A. Lewis, Esq., Administrator of the estate of Mary Ann Fleming, deceased. Filed February 20, 1873.

No. 28. Final account of Henry Heinsch, Administrator of the estate of Henry Heinsch, deceased. Filed February 20, 1873.

No. 29. Final account of Henry Heinsch, Administrator of the estate of Henry Heinsch, deceased. Filed February 20, 1873.

No. 30. Final account of Henry Heinsch, Administrator of the estate of Henry Heinsch, deceased. Filed February 20, 1873.

No. 31. Final account of Henry Heinsch, Administrator of the estate of Henry Heinsch, deceased. Filed February 20, 1873.

No. 32. Final account of W. A. Lewis, Esq., Administrator of the estate of Mary Ann Fleming, deceased. Filed February 20, 1873.

No. 33. Final account of Wm. H. Fleming, Administrator of the estate of Mary Ann Fleming, deceased. Filed February 20, 1873.

No. 34. Final account of Wm. H. Fleming, Administrator of the estate of Mary Ann Fleming, deceased. Filed February 20, 1873.

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No. 47. Final account of Wm. H. Fleming, Administrator of the estate of Mary Ann Fleming, deceased. Filed February 20, 1873.

No. 48. Final account of John Mayer, Executor of Elizabeth Deacon, deceased. Filed March 24, 1873.

No. 49. Final account of Mary Curry and Charles Curry, Executors of the last will and testament of Jacob Curry, deceased. Filed March 24, 1873.

No. 50. Final account of Wm. Henderson, Jno. Henderson and Wm. Henderson, Jr., Executors of the last will and testament of Wm. Henderson, deceased. Filed March 24, 1873.

No. 51. Account of Philip J. Myers, Executor of the estate of George Yoner, deceased. Filed March 24, 1873.

No. 52. Final account of Thomas Rowley, Administrator of Andrew O. Foster, dec'd. Filed March 26, 1873.

No. 53. First account of Margaret Miller, Administratrix of the estate of Wm. Miller, deceased. Filed March 26, 1873.

No. 54. Account of Benjamin Hastinger, Administrator of George Hastinger, dec'd. Filed March 28, 1873.

No. 55. Final account of F. M. Edmundson and J. S. P. Bailey, Administrators of James Brown, dec'd. Filed March 28, 1873.

No. 56. First and partial account of George S. McKee and Jno. Jay Mitchell, Executors of David McKee, deceased. Filed March 28, 1873.

No. 57. First and final account of Joseph O'Brien and Wm. Wilkins, Executors of the last will and testament of Joseph O'Brien, deceased. Filed April 1, 1873.

No. 58. First and final account of H. Oliver, Guardian of Oliver H. Bateman, minor son of Walter R. Bateman, dec'd. Filed April 3, 1873.

No. 59. First and final account of Sheppard Epenetus Lea, A. W. Scott, deceased. Filed April 4, 1873.

No. 60. First and final account of Wm. Wilkins, Executor of Adam Ohles, deceased. Filed April 4, 1873.

No. 61. Partial account of Jonathan Aiken, Administrator of Susan Dickson, deceased. Filed April 4, 1873.

No. 62. First and final account of Nannie H. Hamilton, Executrix of Alfred G. Hamilton, deceased. Filed April 5, 1873.

No. 63. First and partial account of John Knox, Executor of Jane Knox, deceased. Filed April 7, 1873.

No. 64. First and final account of Wm. Hamilton, Executor of Alexander Hamilton, deceased. Filed April 7, 1873.

No. 65. First and final account of George M. Ebersole, Administrator of James McGinnis, deceased. Filed April 7, 1873.

No. 66. First and final account of Mary Ann McGinnis, Administratrix of James McGinnis, deceased. Filed April 7, 1873.

No. 67. First and final account of Jacob Negley, Executor of Paul Negley, deceased. Filed April 7, 1873.

No. 68. First account of J. T. McKnight, Administrator of the estate of John McKnight, deceased. Filed April 8, 1873.

No. 69. First and partial account of Chas. E. Clayton, Administrator of Mary Ann Clayton, deceased. Filed April 9, 1873.

No. 70. First account of M. Caylor, deceased. Filed April 9, 1873.

No. 71. First account of I. McKnight, Administrator of the estate of Isaac McKnight, deceased. Filed April 9, 1873.

No. 72. First account of John Mellon, executor of Thomas Mellon, deceased. Filed April 9, 1873.

No. 73. First account of Samuel B. Caley, Administrator of John Caley, deceased. Filed April 9, 1873.

No. 74. First account of John Mellon, executor of Thomas Mellon, deceased. Filed April 9, 1873.

No. 75. First account of John Mellon, executor of Thomas Mellon, deceased. Filed April 9, 1873.

No. 76. First account of John Mellon, executor of Thomas Mellon, deceased. Filed April 9, 1873.

No. 77. First account of John H. Mellon, Administrator of the estate of Mrs. Jane Wilson, deceased. Filed April 9, 1873.

No. 78. First account of Jane Kerr, Executrix of the last will and testament of Jane Kerr, deceased. Filed April 9, 1873.

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WEEKLY GAZETTE.

HOME NEWS.

BRICELAND BROUGHT BACK.

Caught After a Week's Chase—The Wanderings of the Prisoner—A Story of Suffering—Over Hills and Through Valleys—Only Twenty-three Miles from Home—The Fugitive Stuck in His Cell—His Story of His Travels.

The stampede of prisoners from the Washington county jail a week ago was the sensation of the time in local circles, and now the return of one of the chief fugitives affords another interesting chapter to the exciting affair. The prisoner was brought back, and who has returned interest in the exodus of the prisoners, is Henry Briceland, the convicted murderer, who made his appearance in the town Saturday morning, accompanied by two captors, and giving every evidence of suffering and weakness, superinduced by his journeyings.

The circumstances attending the capture of the prisoner will be but understood by a brief recall of the

REPORTS OF THE AUTHORITIES

to ensure his apprehension. It will be remembered that as soon as the escape was made known a reward of $300 was offered, which was subsequently increased to $500. Information of the escape was also telegraphed in all directions, and parties set out in different routes in pursuit of Briceland, the chief interest centering in him. It was suspected that he had gone in the direction of Eldersville, and Deputy Sheriff Ramsey (brother to the Sheriff), with a posse of citizens, took that track in pursuit. It was managed with great secrecy, and it was generally thought that Briceland had gone forever, when word was received on Wednesday night that the fugitive had been found, that the pursuers had come upon a camping ground evidently but recently occupied by Briceland as the fire was still burning, and a lot of meat lay on the ground. The pursuers were satisfied that they were on the right track from a measurement of the foot tracks which corresponded exactly with those of the fugitive. They came upon a stray descendant of Ishmael Collier's station, and were inspired to fresh exertions, but though they came near him he fell into other hands.

CAPTURED IN A HAY MOW.

Just over the hills from the ravine where Briceland's portion of Wednesday night was spent stands the frame house of Messrs. Alfred and Robert Caldwell, brothers, about a mile and a half distant from Collier's station. On Friday last they were engaged in some light work after supper they proceeded to feed the stock. That work completed, Alfred ascended to the hay mow to inspect the hens' nests, and was startled to see the hens alarmed. On more closely he observed it move, and immediately called to his brother below. Both came quickly to the mow armed with pitchforks, when Briceland started up from his hiding place, and grappled. The struggle was a severe one, what started at first, but in a moment commenced talking with the fugitive, with whom they were well acquainted. They asked him what they should do, and to replied "Let me go." To the reply was that no good citizen could do that, and although they would rather than five hundred dollars not have seen him, they must take him back. They proposed then to take him to Collier's Station to the officers in search of him, but he begged them to take him back direct. He was accordingly taken to the house, and after washing and eating and being somewhat rested, was put on a horse, and accompanied by the brothers, one on each side on account of all appearances, arrived in Washington at seven o'clock Saturday morning.

BRICELAND BACK IN JAIL.

Sheriff Ramsay was engaged in delivering morning rations to the prisoners, when his wife came in and announced "Briceland's here." The officer supposing his wife's brother had returned wanderer, and Briceland came toward him, saying, "How do you do, Sheriff, won't you shake hands." The Sheriff, nothing loth, clutched the open palm of the unwashed child of prodigal. Briceland further remarked, "I am sorry I went away, as it has hurt my case." He was then taken to a cell, redressed and made comfortable in the old quarters. His return was unheralded and evidently had suffered greatly during his flight—his appearance and his subsequent story being corroborative of each other as to his sufferings. A day's rest somewhat recuperated—the fact of his arrest having been circulated through town, causing great excitement—he was called upon by a few persons who were granted that permission by Judge Acheson, and to his visitors he told the

STORY OF HIS ESCAPE.

He said the escape was planned by Edwards, Hughes and himself more than three weeks ago, and that all the prisoners had to be taken into the scheme in order to facilitate the work of making the keys; as it was, he had to make two of the keys, Edwards making the other. The mould for six keys was made in the seat of his stool—that made by Edwards in the floor of his cell. The mould was made of the waste pipe and melted on shovels, while the prisoners were outside exercising. When cast Briceland took charge of the keys and whittled them to fit. Edwards' mould not operating, he did understanding the door leading to the outside door leading to the Sheriff's office was made by guess, the prisoners not having a chance to obtain an impression from the lock.

The knife used he said was furnished him during his trial by a man whom he gave a dollar for its purchase, and to whom he stated he wanted to cut his nails. He hid the knife and made good use of it.

On Saturday came and the prisoners were locked up, save the two allowed to remain outside for exercise. The bars on the cells were not put up, otherwise escape would have been impossible. Briceland was first to come out of the cell, and then the others were released. The locks of the outside door yielded to the key and the prisoners then gained access to the Sheriff's room. The windows was raised and the party started for liberty. Weir, who had cut he reloated and wanted to come back but was denounced as a fool by the others and was pushed out. He fell, partially on his back, but in a moment was on his feet, but too weak to run and could only walk away. He sought a hiding place in the nearest sheep-pen and after a little rest started

ON HIS TRAVELS

Under cover of the night. He first directed his course toward Eldersville, spending the night and hiding during the day. He went five miles the first night, and then slept in a sheep-pen, for the remainder of that night. He kept there also during the next day and started again on Sunday night. On this part of his journey he says: "I was very hungry, and was cramped and cold. I could not go very fast, and did not get to Eldersville until the next night, when I passed it on the left, going toward Paris Cross-ing. It was very cold, and I went into the woods and laid down. I could not stand it. I then went and stole a hog to roast. Sam Gardiner's smoke-house, and I slept all that day."

Wednesday night he built a fire in the woods and was eating when he heard the pursuers coming, and left just in time to escape their clutches. The next day he went into Caldwell's barn, and staid there unable to get away until he was approbeaded, and was brought back to Washington.

CONFORMATION AND APPEARANCE.

It was evident that Briceland's sufferings had made him utterly discouraged and rather anxious than otherwise to return. He talked with difficulty and hesitatingly, as though the deprivations and penances suffered in his journey rendered it hard for him to collect his memory of which seemed to send a cold chill through him. He was not averse to talking, however, when questioned, but relapsed into silence as soon as the subject was changed. He lay down again on his cot as though wearied and exhausted, mentally and physically.

His return has created a

WIDESPREAD PUBLIC SYMPATHY

for him in Washington, and there are many who have been heard to express a wish that he had escaped. Some of the most prominent citizens in the town are now interesting themselves in his behalf, and there are strong efforts being made looking toward a commutation of his sentence, provided he is not granted a new trial by the Supreme Court, to which his case has been appealed. His counsel, Messrs. Hoge & Chartiers, are making very energetic action in his behalf, and are seconded very generally by the people of the town, and an interest has now been awakened in the case that was hardly felt before.

RECEIVING THE REWARD.

After he had been returned to the cell, the Caldwell brothers returned home, having previous to their departure received the $500 that had been offered as a reward. They expressed regret at the part in the innocent means of his recapture, but said that under the circumstances, very properly, their only duty was to bring him back. The parties sent out in pursuit were notified by telegraph of the arrest and all returned home, satisfied and happy.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

A Man has his Legs Crushed in the Pan Handle.

Yesterday morning about ten o'clock a brakeman named James Williams, employed by the Fort Pitt Coal Company, had his legs terribly crushed while going through the Pan Handle tunnel, on the city. It appears he had missed his train and got on to the freight in order to catch up with his train at Birmingham. While going through the tunnel, he was in some manner thrown off the cars and fell immediately across the track, several cars passing over his legs before the train was stopped. As soon as possible he was picked up and carried into the Grand Central depot, where Dr. Arthurs amputated the injured limbs. He was taken to his home, but his recovery is doubtful, though he was still alive last evening. He is a married man and has several children.

THE McABOY CASE.

The Matter Settled Yesterday—The Accused Released—His Friends to the Rescue.

Yesterday the friends of Rev. Mr. McAboy, the commissioners of whose case we have given, rallied to his rescue and effected an amicable arrangement of the matter by the settlement of the accounts. The amount in dispute, after being footed up, was found not to be so large as was anticipated, being less than $2,000, and this was supplied by those friends of the reverend gentleman who believed him entirely innocent of any intention to wilfully and proper ad justment of his accounts as guardian of those who brought suit. The matter was arranged during the afternoon, and the minister released at once.

AN ATROCIOUS CRIME.

A Horrible Murder Near Saltzburg.

A YOUNG GIRL VIOLATED AND THEN MURDERED.

A Pair of "Tramps" Said to be the Perpetrators.

A FULL ACCOUNT OF THE TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.

We record this morning one of the most terrible murders that has ever occurred in this community. The victim of this dastardly and horrible crime is a little girl, who was violated and murdered, after a terrible struggle, in the woods about a half mile from Saltzburg station, in this county. The citizens of the vicinity are terribly aroused, and if the perpetrators are caught, Judge Lynch will probably decide their case.

THE SCENE OF THE MURDER.

About a half mile from the little station of Saltzburg on the Connellsville road, an honest coal miner resides named Christian Cline, he had in his family an adopted daughter named Eliza Mess, an interesting little girl of some fourteen years of age. Cline is in the employ of the Schanks & Brown coal company. Yesterday morning about nine o'clock Mrs. Cline sent the girl, who was rather small for her age to the company's or as it is known to the men, Schank's store to get some groceries. The child stayed away very long for and having to go only a short distance, and Mrs. Cline became very anxious. Inquiries were made, which revealed the fact that the child had been seen by the Connellsville Railroad day watchman talking to two men on the path leading to McCloskey's woods. A search of the woods was at once commenced, and at about two hundred yards from the anthracite coal mine track among the leaves

A HORRIBLE SIGHT

presented itself. There lay the form of the little girl in a pool of blood, presenting at once a heartrending and sickening sight. She was still alive and moaning. Her head was crushed in and a stone was imbedded in the skull. A fence stake lay near by, one end of it being besmeared with brains and the life blood of the innocent victim of brutal lust and cruelty. The child's clothes had been ripped up and carried to her home.

STOUT HEARTS ALMOST QUAILED

as they carried the inanimate form to her once happy home. The grief of Mr. Cline and his family was most intense and as they laid the form upon a bed a solemn and heart-rending in the extreme presented itself. Dr. McKinny, of Salzburg, was summoned to see if he could extract the stone that was imbedded in the child's skull. He, with the assistance of a physician from McKeesport, succeeded in taking the piece of rock from her head and restoring it somewhat to its natural shape. She lingered until about twelve yesterday morning when she died. She remained insensible until her death.

The ground about where the murder had been committed showed

THAT A TERRIBLE STRUGGLE

must have taken place. The ground for many feet around where she lay was torn up, removed and disturbed, several pieces of a shirt button, showed, what a terrible struggle she must have made to defend her life from the terrible ruffians. As soon as the news of the horrible crime gained circulation, excitement became intense on the outskirts of Saltzburg, and determined to ferret out the brutal creatures who were capable of committing so horrible a crime.

A CLUE TO THE PERPETRATORS.

As we have above stated, an employe of the Connellsville railroad saw the child talking to the girl on the path leading into McCloskey's woods. He gave a description of them, as follows: One of the men wore a dark coat, and had a slouch hat; one was about five feet five or six inches high, while the other might have been two or three inches taller. The shortest one appeared to be about thirty-five years of age, and the latter thirty-six. One of them had on Kentucky jean clothing, while the other man wore a sort of a brown cloth coat, faded, and cassimers pants and vest. Shortly after this, Miss Charles Dilworth, who was also observing this description jump the fence of McCloskey's woods and walk hurriedly toward the railroad track. He also saw the girl go into the woods. The men looked like "tramps," but he took no notice of them, as he did not then know of the occurrence.

STILL ON THE TRAIL.

Shortly after this as Mr. Robert Hutchinson, foreman of the Keystone Mining Company was coming up the road he noticed two men walking hurriedly and that one of them had no collar on and looked as though he had been in a scuffle, for the button was torn off the neck band of the shirt and one cheek showed the marks of finger nails in a long ragged scratch. They asked him where they could get whisky. He told them that there was a saloon at Saltzburg, and from his knowledge of the town he knew how far it was to that place. He told them and they walked on. He eyed them somewhat and thought they looked suspicious but he did not know of what happened but his description of them coincides exactly with the others, except that he thought they were Swedes and the others thought they were Germans. They spoke in broken English. A short distance further down the road they met Peter Brown, whom they asked where they could get a drink of whisky. He referred them to the river where he told them they could get all the drink they wanted.

SEEN AT BRADDOCK'S.

These men walked very rapidly, and when they passed Port Perry they were suspected of some crime, as their pace was altogether too fast for honest men. However, they stopped and got some whisky, and then started for the railroad track. At Braddock's they started over the trestle work of the road, over which all pedestrianism is prohibited. The watchman ordered them off the bridge, but they heeded him not, and kept on their course towards this city.

Yesterday afternoon Mayor Blackmore received the following dispatch, which was the first information that was received of the

HORRIBLE MURDER.

in this city:

Please look out for two suspicious-looking characters walking towards Pittsburgh. Wore caps and jean suits; obe has chin whiskers; supposed to be Germans; last seen at Port Perry at 11:30 A. M.; appeared to be in great hurry. Little girl murdered at Saltzburg.

On the receipt of this faint inkling another dispatch was sent by the Mayor inquiring for further particulars, in reply to this another dispatch was received as follows: "Eliza Mess, age fourteen years; murdered one half mile from Saltzburg."

This was all the full particulars that was

A STILL FURTHER CLUE.

Last evening Mr. Hutchinson, of Saltzburg, accompanied by another gentleman came down to this city to see if they could get a description of our detectives to ferret out the murderers. These gentlemen stated that they knew the route the men had taken and had traced them till within eight miles of this city. Detectives Long and Christy were detailed to go with the men and see if they could capture the fiends or find any clue to them. Mr. H. stated he thought they had come into the city, and might be found in some drinking saloon, but the officers were unsuccessful in their search. At about eleven o'clock they came to the Mayor's office without their man. They, however, found that these men had left the city, and, in addition, where the officers wanted to go. But the Mayor thought they had best wait till this morning as the men would probably be at the coke ovens to-night to see if the child could be easily captured this morning. There is no doubt but that these men will be captured as great efforts are being made in their arrest. The murder has created

A TERRIBLE EXCITEMENT

in this vicinity, as, for atrocity, it has probably never been equalled in this community,—the victim, a young and innocent girl of only fourteen years of age, being violated and then murdered. The place chosen, too, for the crime is a pleasure resort in summer, being used for picnics, etc, and is about one hundred and fifty yards from any house. Here the girl was violated and murdered, where none but the heartless villains could hear her cries or pleadings for life. An interview with Mr. Robert Hutchinson revealed the fact that the community around Saltzburg is terribly excited and aroused, and that

JUDGE LYNCH

will undoubtedly prevail if the perpetrators are captured.

"For," said he, "the community is fully aroused, and they are searching far and near to find them, and will spare no money to capture them. They are too excited now to wait for law. They will mete out justice such as California gave to like wretches years ago." The child was very much liked, and was exceedingly pretty. She was of a very mild disposition, an orphan, and had been raised by Mr. Cline and his wife as their own, and they had learned to love her as their own children, with whom she had been raised. She was a very affectionate and obedient child, and her cruel death has cast a dark shadow and a sincere sorrow over that community.

The following additional dispatch was received last night:

"Two men arrived here Saturday evening on a freight train from Cumberland via Connellsville. They applied for and secured work as painters, agreeing to begin work this morning, which they did, but worked only until nine o'clock when they left. Were seen at different times between here and Saltzburg; also seen following Eliza Mess towards her house, and afterwards at Saltzburg, presenting a bloody appearance, still again on two o'clock train, and seen getting off at Pittsburgh.

Coroner West has been notified to hold an inquest."

Coroner's Inquest.

Coroner West yesterday held an inquest on the body of Mrs. Elizabeth Deitrich, aged sixty-nine, who died suddenly that morning at her residence on Wylie street, Seventeenth ward. It appears that the deceased had been suffering for some time with a bronchial affection, and had often complained of being unwell. Yesterday morning, however, she appeared in her accustomed health, but about six o'clock she dropped dead. The verdict of death from natural causes was rendered. The deceased leaves a family of five grown up children.

A horse was stolen, on Thursday night, from Mr. Jarrett's stable, at Mansfield. No clue to the thief.

HONOR THEIR MEMORY.

Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Grand Army of the Republic Yesterday Afternoon to Further the Plans for Decoration Day—The Soldier's Orphans and their Apprenticeships—Co-operation of Trades' Unions Solicited.

Yesterday afternoon, in Postmaster Stewart's office, the Executive Committee of the Grand Army of the Republic met, to take action to further the plans for properly observing Decoration day. Capt. J. F. Hunter occupied the chair and Capt. W. W. Tyson acting as Secretary. On motion, a committee of three was appointed to prepare appropriate resolutions commemorative of Capt. W. G. McClure, and to have the same engrossed and presented to his family. Col. Stewart and Captains Cline and Tyson were appointed such committee to report at the next regular meeting.

Capt. Tyson from the Committee on Finding Employment for Orphan Children from the Soldier's Home reported: Considerable discussion was had on the subject. It appears from the statements made, that a large number of children will have concluded their courses of studies during this summer, and it is proposed to bind them as apprentices, to such trades as they wish to learn, and to educate the girls to certain professions and callings, and fit them as useful members of society. In regard to the boys, it was thought best to confer with the various trades unions to see if they would cooperate with the committee in obtaining for these orphan boys suitable apprenticeships in such callings as they may desire. Any communications from the Presidents or Secretaries of the various unions will be gratefully received by Col. Stewart at the Postoffice.

DECORATION DAY.

The committee then took up the principal business, that relating to preparation for decorating the soldiers' graves on the 30th of May. On motion of Colonel Smith, it was resolved to adhere to last year's arrangements, and also that all soldiers, whether members of the Grand Army of the Republic or not, be requested to hold mass meetings to further these arrangements, to be held on the North and South sides of the rivers, as well as in this city. The churches were also requested to hold memorial services the Sunday preceding Decoration Day, and also that the citizens generally close their places of business and participate in the ceremonies on the 30th of May.

Col. Smith stated that after spending several hundred dollars in advertising for names of the four thousand soldiers buried in Allegheny county, only nine hundred names have been handed in thus far. It is essential that these names should be known in order to find their unmarked graves and properly mark them and place headstones over them.

On motion it was resolved that the services of Decoration Day be closed by a public meeting to be held in Library Hall, when an oration will be delivered by Hon. H. B. Swoope, and other exercises held.

Adjourned to meet at the office of Col. Stewart, on Friday May 2d, at 4:30 P. M.

HORRIBLE OUTRAGE.

A Little Girl the Victim of Two Villians.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* tells of a horrible outrage said to have been committed a day or two since near the Narrows, below Beuwood, West Va. "A girl about fourteen years old, accompanied by two brothers younger than herself, started from some point west of here, to visit friends or go after berries. While they were long Bellaire by rail, they got out of the cars for some purpose, and while absent the train went on, leaving them behind. They crossed over to Benwood, and in the morning the two children started to be passing for Moundsville, they concluded to walk. Everything went well with them until they reached a point near the Narrows, when two villians seized the girl and violated her person. Her shrieks and the entreaties of her brothers attracted the notice of one or two men at work in a field some distance away, and they proceeded to the spot and arrested one of the scoundrels. The other made his escape before they could get hands on him. While being brought as a prisoner in the direction of a Justice's office, he compialned of their grip upon him being so tight as to cause him great pain. They relaxed their hold upon him, when he broke and ran down hill. A number of shots were fired at him, but it is not known certainly that any of them took effect. It is believed, however, that the fellow was slightly wounded. He was captured in the bush as it was told to me. If it be true, all we have to say is that: In our opinion there should have been no taking prisoners under such circumstances. Fiends guilty of an outrage as fiendish above, should have a through ticket by the shortest and quickest route to the country where neither the wood-bine, nor any other green thing, twineth."

CUT TO PIECES.

A Fatal Ride—A Little Boy Instantly Killed—The Body Terribly Mangled.

Yesterday afternoon, a little boy named Henry Crawford, met with a terrible death, in Allegheny, while attempting to get upon a moving train. The little victim was about ten years of age, and was running with his father on the Pittsburgh road, from an up-town trip. When he reached the railroad crossing at Irwin and North Avenues, he stopped to let a train pass by, but as it was apparently moving slowly, he only waited until the last of the train had passed, and then made an attempt to "jump on." He succeeded in getting hold of the railing but missed his footing and was dragged along for a short distance until one of his feet was caught between the driving wheel and the "guard rail" and cut off at the ankle. The foot was firmly wedged in and as he was jerked loose from the car, he fell in such a position that part of his body lay across the track, and the car wheels passed over him, cutting off the leg of the other thigh, amputating the foot of the other leg, and otherwise horribly mangling the body, and producing instant death. Several persons in the vicinity who had witnessed the accident, but too late for them to prevent the tragedy, had attempted to gather up the remains, but before they could do this a crowbar had to be procured to pry the rails apart to free the foot that had been caught. The mangled body was put into a receptacle provided and taken to the home of the father of the boy, Mr. John Crawford, residing in Frazier's alley.

The Coroner has been notified, and will hold an inquest to-day.

DROPPED DEAD.

A Man Dies of Heart Disease at the Keystone Rolling Mill—Coroner's Inquest.

Coroner West yesterday held an inquest on the body of Joseph Mariand, who died suddenly at the Keystone rolling mills. It appears that the deceased who was employed as a muck puddler, had been to work as usual and finished a turn, when he went into the blacksmith shop alongside of the mill and sat down on a bench, —complained of being troubled with pain in the region of the heart, and everytime that he got heated he had to go into the fresh air in order to catch his breath. Dr. E. D. Donnelly, who made an examination gave it as his opinion that the man died of valvular heart disease. A verdict according was rendered. Deceased was a native of Ireland, thirty-eight years of age and a single man.

BREVITIES.

....A landslide east of McKeesport, on Sunday, detained all trust on the Connellsville road east of that place. Sunday trains in consequence did not go beyond that point.

....The Oakdale Academy and Normal Institute is steadily rising in public favor. Prof. Silas Cooke, the popular instructor, will assist Prof. Patterson and Mrs. Douthett during the present term.

....The Supreme Court of the State has granted a writ of error in the case of Jacob Staup, convicted in the Fayette county Court of murder in the first degree. The writ is made returnable here on the third Monday in November.

....The extensive tannery of W. C. Rickard & Co., Brush Creek township, Jefferson county, Ohio, caught on fire Thursday night last, and was almost entirely consumed. The loss is estimated at about $8,000 to $10,000; insurance $5,000.

....The Pittsburgh GAZETTE is the largest, cheapest, most reliable and decidedly the best newspaper in Pittsburgh, a city in which more good papers are published than any other in the United States, in proportion to its population.—*Mount Vernon Republican.*

....At the hearing yesterday morning it was ascertained that the box of tobacco stolen by Reismeyer, as noticed in yesterday's GAZETTE, had been taken from the freight depot on Grant street. In default of bail Reismeyer was committed to jail to await trial,

....Mr. William Vallance, of Allegheny, a fireman on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, was found on Wednesday night, near Livingston's Ohio, badly mangled and dead. He had been accidentally thrown by the machinery under the train and run over.

....Saturday evening the ditch cut on Troy Hill, Allegheny, for the sewer, caved in and broke a gas pipe across it. It was soon discovered and the escape of gas stopped, but the people in the neighborhood will have to do without gas until the breach is mended.

....The Oakdale Fair will be held on Thursday, May 1st. A large turn out of farmers, manufacturers and poultry dealers may be expected, while many politicians will doubtless be present with the intention of "shoeing a row." Admission free. Cordial invitation is extended to all.

....Pittsburgh Commandery of Sir Knights Templar, at a late meeting, determined to attend the annual conclave of the Grand Commandery at Meadville, in May next, as escort to Sir Knight G. C. Shidle, R. E. Grand Commander. The Sir Knights will go in full uniform, and a grand entertainment is expected.

....Mr. John R. Leech recently shot a large bird near his father's residence, in the "valley," finding township. It is supposed that the bird is a loon. It has large beak, long fine legs, red head and spotted back, and is considered a great curiosity, as nothing of the kind has ever been seen in the neighborhood. Mr. Leech intends to have the skin of the bird stuffed, so that those who desire it can look upon a sea bird at home.

....At a meeting of the Directors of the Southwest Pennsylvania Railroad Company, last week, Hon. J. K. Ewing, A. E. Willson, Esq., and Thomas A. Scott, were appointed a committee, with power to purchase the right of way from Connellsville to Uniontown, to locate the road, and to let the same. It is the intention of these gentlemen to enter upon their duties at once, and the probabilities are that before the end of the present year, and that the work of constructing it between the points named will be prosecuted to completion without delay.

....A terrible accident occurred Thursday morning at Sherman Furnace, Sharpsville, by which two engineers, John Dale, chief engineer, and Harry Steele, as assistant engineer, lost their lives by suffocation. Shortly after midnight it was found that one of the valves in the stowing furnaces was out of order, and the two engineers went into repair it without properly closing the valve between the cylinder and the hot blast, the gas from the fires rushing in on them, killing them instantly. The bodies lay in the cylinder until six o'clock this morning before discovered. Both were married men, but had nochildren.

....Yesterday morning Wm. Linn, Esq., a well known member of the Pittsburgh Bar, was called to the Washington county jail, on an order from that county for contempt. It appears that Mr. Linn was administrator of the estate of Wm. H. Oliver, and was ordered by the Orphans' Court to settle the same and to hand over to his possession amounting to $3,200 to Mr. B. Rafferty, who succeeded Mr. L. as administrator. Mr. Linn disregarded the order of the Court, and hence was arrested for contempt, and ordered to pay over the money within ten days or take up lodgings in the Washington county jail. Mr. Linn contends that under the act of 1842 he cannot be committed for contempt in such a case, and cannot be legally imprisoned for debt.

....A nice legal question was raised in the Court of Common Pleas a few days ago. It was during the trial of a case involving the ownership of a piece of property in the 9th ward. A deed was presented by the plaintiffs, which was supposed to have settled the case. Defendants, however, offered a deed for the ground bearing a prior date, which the plaintiff's counsel denied the authenticity of this deed, because there was no record of it in the Recorder's office. Defendant's counsel held that the deed was all that was required, and that the recording had nothing to do with the case. A long argument followed as to whether the deed was proper before the Recorder showing the deed was not recorded was admissable as evidence. Finally Judge Stowe decided it admissable, but said, as the case involved some nice points, and would likely be taken to the Supreme Court, the jury should find for plaintiff, subject to the decision of the Court on the question of law reserved. This is an interesting matter to property owners, and the result of it will be peculiarly important to all owners of real estate.

THE COURTS.

Saturday's Proceedings.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE M'CANDLESS.

Isaac Stewart filed a petition asking for the adjudication of W. B Ross, of Allegheny, as a bankrupt. The usual order was made.

On petition of Messrs. Porterfield & McCombs, of Uniontown, R. F. Mifflin, an adjudged bankrupt, and the case referred to Register Shafer.

An order was issued for the sale of certain real estate belonging to Duncan Keith, bankrupt, of Jeannettesburg county.

DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE HAMPTON.

C. W. Robb and B. F. Lucas, Esqs., solicitors for Daniel Soles, presented a bill in equity praying for an injunction restraining E. W. Huntsman and W. Miller from conveying, hauling and transporting coal from the Darlington Coal Company's land across the property of plaintiff, in Wilkins township. A hearing in the case was fixed for May 3d, 1873.

In the bankruptcy case motion to continue the preliminary injunction granted in the case of Nelson Lynch vs. Ridge & Milliken, the injunction was dissolved and the appointment of receiver revoked. Messrs. Evans and Edmundson argued in favor of the motion and W. A. Lewis, Esq., contra.

S. A. McClung, Esq., attorney for Alfred H. Beam and John Brown, presented their petition, and the Court ordered the Sheriff to first expose to sale so much of John O'Neil's property advertised as was not mentioned in their petition as belonging to them, and if the proceeds should not be found sufficient to cover the claim of the plaintiff in the execution, then to expose to sale the two lots belonging to petitioners.

The petition of Thomas Bannister vs. the Pittsburg, Virginia & Charleston Railway Company for the appointment of viewers to assess damages, was granted.

COMMON PLEAS—JUDGES STOWE AND COLLIER.

In the matter of the equity case of Alex. Curley et al., of the borough of Mansfield, vs. Right Rev. M. Domenec, on petition leave was granted to plaintiffs to withdraw the bill in the case at their own cost.

KILLED AT THE UNION DEPOT.

A Brakeman on the Fort Wayne Road Crushed Between Cars.

Yesterday morning an accident occured near the Union Depot by which a brakeman named H. Cunningham lost his life. The deceased, who was employed by the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, was engaged in making up a freight train on north track at the Union Depot, part of which had already been accomplished, when he was caught between the bumpers and his chest so terribly crushed that he died in a few moments, before the cars could be pulled apart.

Coroner was notified and held an inquest, when a verdict of accidental death was rendered. The deceased was about twenty eight years of age, unmarried, and resided at New Castle. His father was informed by telegraph of the sad occurence, and came to this city and took charge of the remains.

A DELINQUENT GUARDIAN.

Another Estate in Court—A Guardian Arrested for Contempt— A Settlement Demanded.

Mr. Charles F. Hughes is another guardian who has gotten into trouble. He was guardian of his minor children, who had been left a considerable amount of property by their mother. He managed matters so as to cause no complaints, until within a short time since, when he was requested to file his account. The request was supplemented by an order to the same effect from the Orphan's Court, and thirty days were given him. He failed to answer in the time, and on Thursday afternoon was arrested and lodged in jail, where he now is for contempt of the Court. He can only secure release by filing the account and purging himself of the contempt. The value of the estate is not known, but is supposed to run up pretty high without any cause. The brothers allege that Martin halted them on the road while quietly walking along, and drew a pistol at them, one of them taking effect in James Connelly's hand. In the melee Martin was badly used, as were the Connelly's. Two shots were fired and stones were freely thrown.

DROPPED DEAD.

A Man Dies of Heart Disease at the Keystone Rolling Mill—Coroner's Inquest.

Coroner West yesterday held an inquest on the body of Joseph Mariand, who died suddenly at the Keystone rolling mills. It appears that the deceased who was employed as a muck puddler, had been to work as usual and finished a turn, when he went into the blacksmith shop alongside of the mill and sat down on a bench, —complained of being troubled with pain in the region of the heart, and everytime that he got heated he had to go into the fresh air in order to catch his breath. Dr. E. D. Donnelly, who made an examination gave it as his opinion that the man died of valvular heart disease. A verdict according was rendered. Deceased was a native of Ireland, thirty-eight years of age and a single man.

For Commissioner.

Election times are approaching and the voters of the county will soon be called upon to express their preferences at the ballot box for the candidates whom they desire to be chosen as their office-holders for the ensuing terms. The claims of the gentlemen, who on such occasions present themselves for favor, are generally pretty freely canvassed, and he is a good man, indeed, who can withstand the critics. Among those whose card announces his candidacy is Mr. Augustus Beckert, who comes out for nomination as a Republican candidate for County Commissioner, and is one whose claims will bear scrutiny. Mr. Beckert is a soldier, who lost a leg in the army after a brave and faithful service. Aside from that he is a gentleman of the business tact, so essential in the Commissioners' office, and withal a man whose integrity is unquestioned, and whose record in public and social life is without a blemish. We do not desire to disparage the claims of any other candidate, but suggest to voters that here is one who possesses elements that very peculiarly commend him to their support.

A First Class Sewing Machine.

The American Button-hole Overseaming Sewing Machine, while it possesses all the qualifications of other first class machines in Sewing Machines, has combined the Overseaming and Button-hole making; which makes it stand foremost among Family Sewing Machines, not only for its combination, but also for its simplicity and the rapidity with which it can be changed from one kind of work to another. Call and be convinced, at James Espy's sales rooms, 178 Liberty street.

The Postoffice Robbery.

Yesterday morning officer McCullom, of California, Pa., arrived in the city with Austin McKean and John Montgomery, charged with robbing the postoffice at that place. The accused had a hearing at once before United States Commissioner Gamble. From the evidence it appeared that the parties had been roaming about the town on the afternoon previous to the robbery, and perpetrated several petty thefts. They first called at a drug store and stole two bottles of bitters, and finally went to a photograph gallery, where they had their pictures taken, and carried away with them a hatchet and clothes brush. They then went to the store of Mr. Dawson, in which the postoffice is located, and effected an entrance by prying open a shutter in the rear of the building. About one hundred and fifty dollars worth of clothing was carried off, and some fifteen dollars in money belonging to the Postoffice Department. The hatchet used in opening the window having been left behind afforded a clue to the parties who had perpetrated the robbery. The prisoners, on their arrest, admitted that he, McKean, and a third party whom he did not know, had committed the robbery. After the hearing, McKean was committed to jail in default of $1,500 bail, but Montgomery secured the amount required and was released.

About Oil Torpedoes.

The oil torpedo inventors' war is still going on in the U. S. Courts. On Saturday hostilities were renewed with vigor by Alexander Hamar, through his attorneys. Hamar filed an answer in the U. S. Circuit Court to the bill of Colonel Roberts, in which he (Hamar) claims to have been the original inventor of the process of exploding torpedoes in oil wells, and also submits as part of the answer copies of letters patent granted to him under date of July 10, 1872, for the same. He would enjoin the exploding torpedoes. A rule was granted on Col. Roberts to show why the preliminary injunction issued against Hamar should not be dissolved, and was made returnable on Saturday, May 10.

A Perfect Family Sewing Machine.

The superior merit of the American Buttonhole Overseaming Sewing Machine, consists in the fact that it will do everything that any machine can do, and in addition, is easily adjusted, works a beautiful button-hole, or eye-let hole, embroiders, runs backwards, and sews a variety of fine finish and workmanship, and works rapidly and accurately. It is undoubtedly a complete Family Sewing Machine. James Espy, agent, 178 sifeet, Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE *Methodist Recorder* says "the great need of the times is a *Church-Aisle-March*, for Christians who prefer entering the sanctuary after divine service has commenced. Family Sewing Machines, has combined the Overseaming and Button-hole making; which makes it stand foremost among Family Sewing Machines, not only for its combination, but also for its simplicity and the rapidity with which it can be changed from one kind of work to another. Call and be convinced, at James Espy's sales rooms, 178 Liberty street.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—A family named Henry, consisting of the father, son and daughter, residing near Germantown, Ohio, were poisoned on Wednesday—it is supposed from arsenic put in their coffee by persons unknown.

—It is expected at the War Department that General Davis, who left San Francisco on Friday morning for the Modoc country, will arrive there and assume command of the troops about Monday morning next.

—A cannon weighing 1,950 pounds has arrived in New York from Berlin, as a present from the Emperor to the Louisville Exposition, Louisville, Pa. The cannon was captured at Sedan, and will be cast into a bell for the church.

—It is reported a number of young Piute Indians who spent the winter among the settlements of Nevada, lately disappeared, well armed, into the mountains. It is supposed they have gone to join mountain bands in the North Palisades, from whom trouble is anticipated.

—Two laborers at the Aims House, at Portland, Me., named Michael Sullivan and John Warren, quarreled on Friday morning about a woman. The former was killed by a blow from the fist of the latter. Warren is fifty-five years of age and has a wife in the State Prison. Sullivan was sixty years of age and leaves a wife and child in the Alms House.

—A letter from Newfoundland states that a clause in the charter of the New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, which has passed almost unnoticed, provides that at the end of the first twenty years the Government of Newfoundland has the right of purchasing the line at a valuation. The first twenty years terminate in 1875. The Company recently applied to the Government to have this clause rescinded and their possession be thus continued for the next thirty years, but the Government refused.

SHEAKLEY, PA.

A Forty Barrel Oil Well on the Gettingen Farm.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette

SHEAKLEY, PA., April 25, 1873.

Well No. 2 on the Gettingen farm, owned by Lewis & Brady and J. W. Poor, of Pittsburgh, is pumping forty barrels per day.

STATE ITEMS.

THE Uniontown *Standard* says the ghost story suddenly came to a climax last Friday night, through the vigilance of the Sheriff, who captured the spook about midnight. The ghost had taken refuge on a pile of tin on the outer side of the jail, preparatory to making its accustomed nightly visits; but the Sheriff, with characteristic vigilance, captured the phantom spirit before it effected an entrance into the jail, of course.

ALLEN C. BOWIE, Esq., of Uniontown, while on a visit to the mountain, and whilst operating near Bear Creek and Johnstown, near the Maryland line, was attacked by a large panther while riding along the road. The animal jumped from the side of the road as the buggy and horse passed him, and disappeared behind the thickets. This panther has been seen several times before during the winter, and has been a terrible scourge to that section of country. It was a very large one and would measure at least seven feet in length.

BY A COMMONPLACE PERSON.

To thee, were I humble bee,
I'd hourly wing my honeyed flight.
To thee, were I a ship at sea,
I'd sail, though hard, were in my sight.
To thee, were I gusty cat,
I'd spring, as though 'twere on a rat.
To thee, were I sticklebacK,
I'd swim as fast as fish can move.
To thee, were I a hunter's back,
I'd gallop on the heels of love,
But as I'm but a simple man,
I'll come by train, love—If I can!
—*Punch's Almanac.*

A HALIFAX correspondent says: Rev. Mr. Ancient is the last person to seek or expect any return for doing what he considered his duty. He is an English clergyman, an unostentatious, sincere Christian, who is devoting his life to the welfare of the people of Sable Island (the scene of the Atlantic wreck), endeavoring, first, to further spiritual interests, and aiding them also in every way in their temporal advancement. His salary is $200 per annum, and out with what his parishioners may contribute, and he and his family share with them their privations. The American Consul and Messrs. Cunard & Co., will be happy to receive subscriptions for the relief of the family of this gentleman, or for his own personal benefit.

FEMALE writers are poorly paid in most of the countries of Europe. George Sand is the only author of France who has become wealthy, and Victor Hugo is said to be the only male writer who receives large copyrights. Anna Tenbeyden, of Holland, has realized from a series of school

HOME NEWS.

European Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

A dispatch received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship and Telegraph office, at No. 165 Smithfield street, announces the arrival of the

N. G. Lloyd line steamer Rhein at New York

A Little Blaze.

The alarm of fire from box 3 in Allegheny, at six o'clock last evening, was occasioned by a fire being discovered in Peterson's foundry, foot of Washington avenue. The Fire Department was promptly on hand and extinguished it before any material damage was done. The fire originated from the cupola

Clearing the Track.

A horse that a boy was driving about eleven o'clock yesterday morning, across the railroad track, at Irwin avenue, Allegheny, was thrown from the track across the street by being struck by a locomotive. The shafts of the vehicle to which the horse was attached were broken and the boy was badly scared, but no further damage was done.

The Revisors.

The Board of Revision held a meeting yesterday morning, B. F. Kennedy, Esq., presided. Reports of the Committee from the Thirteenth and Thirty-first wards were presented and approved.

Mr. C. B. Strain offered a resolution that all Committees be required to report on Friday of next week for final action, in order to close up the assessments. This resolution was accepted, and the Board adjourned.

Good Advice.

Those of our readers who may contemplate a trip to Europe, are referred to our neighbor Mr. Max Schamburg, the well known European Steamship agent, whose office is at No. 165 Smithfield street.

With the full agency of all the leading steamship companies, he has advantages which no other house in this city can afford, and with his "European Shipping News Telegraph office" by which he furnishes the arrivals of all steamers here and on the other side of the waters, he becomes *par excellence* in the trans Atlantic trade. Mr. S., from personal experience, is acquainted with every detail of an ocean trip.

Death of Robert Patrick.

The business and banking community, and his numerous personal friends, will be grieved to learn that Mr. Robert Patrick, senior partner of the banking house of R. Patrick & Co., died at three o'clock Friday afternoon at his residence, No. 130 Centre avenue, in this city. Mr. Patrick's health had been so impaired that in July last he left home to travel in Europe, hoping there to recover his wonted health and vigor. During his journeyings he was much encouraged, and just three weeks ago reached home in pretty good health,—only one week ago he was in his office, feeling no monitions of the sickness which on Sunday last attacked him. We are not informed of the nature of his disease, but the attack was severe and quickly proved mortal. Mr. Patrick was about fifty years of age—he was a gentleman of genial manners, of fine intelligence and distinguished for close application to business and for punctilious honor. He will be sincerely mourned by his family and lamented by all the circles of our business men.

Weather.

The indications noted from 28th of March to 26th of April point to a very stormy, high windy month, with a few feathery snows, northwest windy days, a few soft spring days, as a prelude to a rain storm.

Cloudy and variable days, twenty-one; rain fourteen; snow or snow and rain, four; sunshine and fair, nine.

RECORD.

From 28th of March to 26th of April, cloudy and variable days, twenty-one, rain sixteen, snow and sleet five; clear and fair nine, daily average of thermometer 46, daily height of river 5 feet, rain and snow 2 50-100 inches, winds in 90 observations, west 8 west, N. west 59, east N. east 19—south, north S. E. 12;

A WET, SULTRY MONTH.

Indications from the 26th of April to the 26th May: Cloudy and variable days, twenty-four; rain, eighteen; clear and fair, five; a sultry, dark month. The season, to appearance, is frequent with thunder storms, an exuberant growth to all seeds under ground, as grass, wheat and potatoes; injurious to corn. After June sets in, it is likely to be a season of rapid and luxuriant growth, with no fears of cholera becoming epidemic, even if imported; a sudden change of wind to the northwest after a lively northeast or east storm, may bring a hard freeze 15th to 26th.

PITTSBURGH, May 2, 1873. G. A.

KILLED BY HIS OWN TEAM.

A Terrible Accident on Fifth Avenue Yesterday.

Coroner West yesterday held an inquest on the body of Thos. Lindsey, a driver who was in the employ of Frank Ardery, and who was run over by his team on Fifth avenue near Gist street. It appears that the deceased had been to Soho for a load of iron, and was coming back down Fifth avenue. When coming down near Gist street, he got of his horse in order to fix the rubber, when he was caught in the stirrup and thrown to the ground. The horses could not hold the load back, and the wagon started down the street, running over him, crushing his head and body into a fearful mass. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death, and called the attention of the authorities to the fearful condition of the street in this vicinity, being full of ruts, etc., and recommend that it be repaired at once.

Deceased was a native of Ireland, aged about forty years, a widower and leaves a family of five children residing on Ray's alley, near Liberty street.

BREVITIES.

....The Allegheny police were paid off yesterday.

....Only four cases in the lock-up at eleven o'clock last evening.

....Remember the Republican Primary meetings to-day between four and seven o'clock.

....The Secretary of the Allegheny Poor Board disbursed $608.13 during the past month.

....A cable dispatch announces the arrival of Mr. Charles W. Davis, of Allegheny, in Liverpool.

....The Fire Committee of Allegheny Councils met last evening and approved the April pay-roll, amounting to $2,609 83.

....An order was made in the Court of Common Pleas yesterday for the discharge from jail of Adolph Eberhardt, who presented a petition for a discharge under the insolvent laws.

....Yesterday a lady lost the gold fringed pendant of an ear ring on Cedar avenue, somewhere between Esplanade and Ohio streets. As the sett thus broken was a gift, and therefore peculiarly valuable, the finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the pendant at the *Chronicle* office.

....A coal train on the Connelsville railroad jumped the track at Gulley's station yesterday morning, wrecking several cars and delaying the West Newton accommodation train. A special train was sent from the city as far as McKeesport, so that the patrons between those points were not delayed long.

....A conference of County Superintendents, with State Superintendent Wickersham, will be held at the Union Depot, June 11, 1873. The counties embraced in the call are Allegheny, Beaver, Butler, Armstrong, Lawrence, Indiana, Washington, Greene, Somerset, Fayette, Cambria and Westmoreland.

....The following is the report of the Pittsburgh letter carriers for the month of April, just closed:—Mail delivered, 173,671; mail letters collected, 115,706. Drop letters delivered, 31,505; drop letters collected, 21,903. Papers delivered, 68,996; papers collected, 8,243. The last collection from the lamp post boxes is made at seven o'clock P. m.

....The stockholders of the Uniontown and West Virginia Railway have elected the following Directors to serve till the second Monday of January, 1874: Benjamin Perkins, of Philadelphia, President; George A. Thomson, Samuel Hostetter, Alfred Howell, Daniel Kaine, F. H. Oliphant, A. E. Willson, C. E. Boyle, Jasper M. Thompson, Dr. Smith Fuller, of Uniontown; Richard Irwin, Jr., Wm. B. Douglass, Edward Livingston, of New York. Alfred Howell was elected Secretary; Jas. T. Redburn, Treasurer, and E. C. Boyle, Solicitor.

....Monongahela City, according to the *Republican*, is destined, in a very short time, to become an important railroad centre. The Valley Railroad is soon to give an outlet to Pittsburgh, and a connection east will shortly be within the reach of its citizens by a railroad which is now in course of construction from Irvin Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, to the North of Sewickley, on the Pittsburgh and Connelsville Railroad, with a view of tunneling through the hills from the Youghiogheny to the Monongahela rivers, and forming a connection with the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad at whatever point it may cross the river above Monongahela City. This new route we will make the best by which to reach Philadelphia than Pittsburgh by just one mile.

....The *Dispatch* of Friday has a slanderous attack on Mrs. Willoughby, a lady who has for many years stood at her stall in the Allegheny market, which, we are requested to say, is without a shadow of foundation in fact. Mrs. Willoughby is a respectable woman, her husband a respectable man, and two of her brothers are respectable merchants, one in Pittsburgh, the other in Allegheny. Her stand is a gardener's stand, a conspicuous one, inside, not, as stated, outside of the market. She never sold fish, and therefore is not a Billingsgate or fish woman, as charged. She deals, as all frequenters of the Allegheny market know, in butter, eggs, cheese and poultry. Very many citizens have for years habitually dealt with her for the articles named—but nary a fish. The alleged verbal assault on an officer and citizen is pure invention. No such assault was ever made.

To the Ladies—Embroideries.

We will offer on Monday, May 5th, our second and largest importation of Embroideries for the spring of 1873, consisting of about twenty thousand yards of narrow to very wide Edgings and Flouncings, with Insertings to match. These goods will be sold at fully twenty-five per cent. less than the market price, and it is the finest lot of goods ever offered by us.

C. WATLEY & CO.,
Federal street, Allegheny.

Live While you Live.

An excellent place to replenish the "inner man" with a good substantial meal is at Caperton' Dining Saloon, No. 59 Market street. The table is served with all the delicacies and luxuries the market affords, while last but not least may be mentioned the cleanliness and apple-pie order of the establishment throughout. Try the comfortable influence of one of Caperton's dinners.

Bisquie Plounniere, pistache, vanilla, strawberry and chocolate ice creams, frozen custard and orange wafer ice, to-day at Jacob B. Hubley & Co.'s, 198 Penn avenue.

PITTSBURGH COUNCILS.

Special Meeting Yesterday.

Clearing the Desks—Fifth Avenue Grades—The Old Grade Re-confirmed—Wilkinsburg not Annexed—An Investigation Ordered—The Councils Even with the Business.

SELECT COUNCIL.

A. H. GROSS.....President.
E. S. MORROW.....Clerk

Clerk Morrow called the roll in this branch at fifteen minutes past two o'clock. Present:

Messrs. Adams, Ahl, Aiken, Atkinson, Atterbury, R. B. Brown, Bargwin, Chalmers, Chess, Dannells, Dietrich, Doyle Duncan, Durling, Eider, Fetterman, Foster, Friday, Froelich Galvin, Goldthorpe, Hains, Hays, Herron, House, Hunter, Jeremy, E. P. Jones, Kirk, Lloyd Littell, Marshall, Montooth, Morrow, Murray, McCandless, McCarthy, McClurg, McCune, McDonald, McKee, McMahon, O'Neil, Pearson, Phillips, Rafferty, Rayburn Riddell, Schultz, Scully Seely, Smith, Shipton, Thompson, Walters, Waring, Watson, Zern, and President Gross.

Absent—Messrs. Ahl, Chalmers, Dannells, Elder, Foster, Froelich, Goldthorpe, Jeremy, Montooth, McCandless, McCarthy, McDonald, O'Neil, Rafferty, Shipton.

Mr. McCARTHY then moved to refer the *original contract* to the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform for investigation with power to send for persons and papers. Carried.

CITY HALL.

The Chair then presented the grade plan of Forbes street, C. C. approved, S. C. concurred. Ordinance amending the ordinances in reference to the Market House, and dividing the space for certain purposes.

It was explained that by the present ordinance full control of the City Hall was given to the Superintendent of Markets, and this ordinance transfered that authority to the Market Committee under direction of Councils. The point had been raised that Council by resolution could not grant this authority hence the presentation of the ordinance. The ordinance was passed.

Report of Police Committee. C. C. adopted S. C. concurred.

Resolution for appointment of committee for changing names of numbered streets in South Side whenever duplicated. C. C. named Messrs. Hays and Maple. S. C. concurred, andnamed Mr. Adams. Resolution for railing in Manor street and steps. C. C. passed. S. C. concurred.

FIFTH AVENUE AGAIN.

Mr. KIRK, as a question of privilege, made a statement to the effect that an ordinance referring to the grade of Fifth avenue had been passed in C. C., and had been in S. C. referred to the Survey Committee, with instructions to give parties a hearing. The committee acted under instructions, and Councils refused to consider the report, holding that it was not proper to receive it in Select Council. The Chairman of Common Council had refused to allow them to report to Council, for the reason that the business had not been referred to the Committee by that branch. The Committee therefore handed back the ordinance to the Select Council to be disposed of as they might see best. The Committee desired instructions.

The Chair decided that if the Council did not desire to further instruct the Committee, that the ordinance then came before Councils as unfinished business from Common Council.

A number of motions of a conflicting character, were made, but not entertained, when finally,

Mr. SHIPTON moved to lay the ordinance with all papers referring to the same on the table.

Mr. AIKEN raised the point of order that the Survey Committee must first be discharged from consideration of the matter before they could do anything further with the paper.

The Chair decided the point well taken.

Mr. AIKEN's point of order was then put in the form of a motion and carried.

The ordinance then came up as unfinished business from Common Council.

Mr. KIRK then offered an amendment to the ordinance. The amendment proposed to strike out all after the preamble, and to substitute new provisions regulating the grade of the avenue. The gentleman explained that he had prepared the amendment himself, but that it was the same conclusion as that arrived at by the Survey Committee. The report of the Survey Committee which would have been presented, but that Council would not receive it, had been signed by seventeen out of the eighteen men who were on the Committee. He believed that it was the best grade that could be established for the public and private interests involved.

Mr. SHIPTON said that an ordinance had been passed fixing a grade; that commissioners had been elected, the contract let and the work had been commenced. Then, to introduce a new grade, and change the plans, would involve the city in interminable difficulty, and in suits and damages. He believed, therefore, that the original ordinance should be sustained, and no interference now be made. He therefore moved to lay the amendment and the ordinance on the table.

Mr. KIRK stated that the contractor had agreed that no change of grade would affect the contract, and that he would conform to that grade by taking away the earth at so much per yard. And further, two of the Commissioners desired the change, and the proposed change was endorsed by the City Engineer.

Mr. LLOYD spoke against any change, and read several petitions from heavy property owners along the line of the street protesting against any change of the grade. He also read a communication from three of the Commissioners asking that no change of the grade be made. The grade was all right until new interests were started, and then came this effort to change the grade. He thought the city would get into trouble if any change was decided upon.

Mr. SHIPTON then withdrew his motion temporarily to allow discussion.

Mr. KIRK called for the previous question. Not pressed.

Mr. SHIPTON then modified his motion so as to move to indefinitely postpone the substitute and the ordinance. Carried by a vote of 38 to 15.

PERSONAL.

Mr. MURRAY, rose to a personal privilege. He desired to resign his membership in the Survey Committee. He had presented his resignation to the Committee, but they had refused to receive it.

A motion was made to receive the resignation which was voted down.

The Chair presented the profile of Seventeenth street, C. C., approved.

S. C., concurred.

OLD BUSINESS.

Ralph's plan of lots Twenty-third ward, C. C., append. S. C., concurred. Resolution in reference to pay of equalizers, C. C., passed, S. C., laid on the table. Resolution for opening of Hope street.

Ordinance passed granting Henry smith privilege to erect additions to his house, C. C., passed, S. C. concurred. Resolution referring to purchase of Hospital site, S. C., passed a resolution authorizing the City Property Committee to report on costs, C. C., an horized the purchase direct. S. C. received and concurred.

Ordinance supplementary to ordinance for improvement of Wylie avenue from Kirkpatrick street to Herron avenue. Passed finally.

Ordinance for grading and paving of Fountain street. C. C. passed; S. C. concurred.

Mr. CHALMERS, under the rules, presented a resolution granting the use of old City Hall ante rooms to the Duquesne Grays. Passed.

Ordinance granting Hussey, Wells & Co. permission to erect iron clad. C. C. passed; S. C. concurred.

Resolution for payment of W. W. Young. C. C. passed; S. C. concurred.

Mr. AIKEN by permission, out of order presented a petition with ordinance for improvement of Denniston avenue from Penn to Fifth avenues. Petition received and ordinance read three times and passed.

Ordinance opening Thirty-fourth street. Passed finally.

Ordinance releasing Central Passenger Railway from keeping street along its line in order. C. C. passed; S. C. concurred.

Mr. MCCUNE offered a remonstrance against the opening of Thirty-sixth street. Remonstrance received and filed. A motion to reconsider the passage of the ordinance was lost. An ordinance for opening of South street. C. C. passed. S. C. concurred. Ordinance releasing Pittsburgh and Connelsville Railroad from keeping the streets clean along its line. Objected to and laid over. Ordinance for improvement of Jane street. C. C. passed. S. C. concurred.

Mr. MCKEE moved to reconsider the action in laying over the ordinance in reference to Orms-by Passenger Railway. Not agreed to. Ordinance for opening of Hope street. C. C. passed. S. C. concurred. Ordinance fixing salary of Assistant City Clerk. C. C. passed. S. C. concurred.

INTEREST ON BONDS.

Mr. MCCARTHY, by unanimous permission, presented a resolution directing the Controller to inform the Select Council what amount of interest on bonds issued or to be issued for street improvements is already ordered.—What provided for out of the City Treasury during the present fiscal year—before the assessments on said improvements began to be collected. Passed.

Mr. JEREMY, a resolution directing the Building Inspector to compel the Grain Elevator Company to repair their building so as to prevent the state from falling off, as it did now, endangering the lives of passers-by. Passed.

Ordinance for sewer on Denny Alley. C. C. passed. S. C. concurred.

Mr. PEARSON moved to reconsider their action in passing ordinance for opening of Thirtieth street. Carried.

Report from Street Committee for [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[

LIST OF LICENSES

AND

TRANSFERS OF LICENSES

TO

SELL LIQUORS

IN

ALLEGHENY COUNTY,

GRANTED BY THE

County Treasurer

In May Term, 1875.

WHOLESALE.

Adler, Rosenberg & Co., No. 120 Water street Second ward Pittsburgh.....$50
Anheuser Busch, No. 187 Center street Sixth ward Allegheny.....100
Appel John, No. 187 Carson street Twenty-fourth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Augustin Jacob, No. 1 Diamond street Thirty-sixth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Bayer A., No. 187 Wylie street Eighth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Beyer Daniel, No. 29 Wylie street Fifth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Berkowitz Isaac, No. 310 Fifth avenue Fourteenth Sixth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Bridge G. A., No. 19 Carson street Thirty-third ward Pittsburgh.....100
Backhaus Frederick, No. 1 Water street near Fifty-first Seventeenth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Bennett George H. & Bro., No. 108 Smithfield street Third ward Pittsburgh.....100
Boxmount H. W., 6 Smithfield street Second ward Pittsburgh.....100
Bryer James, No. 139 Liberty street Fourth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Bell W. H., No. 61 Federal street, First ward Allegheny.....100
Byrne Thomas, No. 233 Franklin street, Sixth ward Allegheny.....100
Beck Henry, No. 107 Rock street, Third ward Allegheny.....100
Bernhart N. G., Butler road, Etna borough.....100
Brown John, No. 70 Ferry avenue, Ninth ward Allegheny.....100
Campbell Alexander, No. 1,701 Carson street Fourth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Campbell Alexander, No. 1,701 Carson street Twenty-fourth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Casey & Fogarty, No. 315 Liberty street Fourth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Cronin Timothy, No. 720 Penn street, South ward Pittsburgh.....100
Cooper E. P., No. 43 South Diamond, Fourth ward, Allegheny.....100
Cooper James, No. 61 Garrison street, Fourth ward, Allegheny.....100
Carson Robert, No. 92 Fifth ave street, Fourth ward, Allegheny.....100
Connelly William, Second street, McKeesport.....100
Dilfinger & Stevenson, No. 67 Fifth avenue, First ward, Pittsburgh.....100
Dierker & Dunmoon, No. 23 Diamond street, Third ward, Pittsburgh.....100
Dingel Jacob, No. 1 Diamond street, Third ward, Pittsburgh.....100
Donnelly James, No. 203 Penn avenue, Twelfth ward, Pittsburgh.....100
Donovan Daniel, No. 1 Diamond street, Thirteenth ward, Pittsburgh.....100
Donahoe Thomas A., No. 55 Fifth avenue, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh.....100
Durant Philip, No. 47 Chestnut street, Fourth ward, Allegheny.....100
Dietsch John, Main and Boundary streets, Chartiers borough.....100
Einstein & Bro., No. 270 Liberty street, Third ward, Pittsburgh.....100
Evert Frederick, No. 98 Liberty street, First ward, Pittsburgh.....200
Evert Mary, No. 99 Liberty street, First ward, Pittsburgh.....200
Ehl Michael, Carson street, Twenty-fourth ward, Pittsburgh.....100
Edwards & Dorin, Chestnut street, Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh.....100
Fliman A., No. 73 Ohio street, Third ward, Allegheny.....100
Fierle Amand, Nos. 182 and 176 Franklin street, Sixth ward, Allegheny.....100
Flynn John, corner Webster and Congress streets Seventh ward Pittsburgh.....100
Fahnestock S. L. & Co., No. 76 Wood street Second ward Pittsburgh.....100
Finch Joseph S. & Co., No. 183 to 187 Fourth avenue Second ward Pittsburgh.....100
Flynn Morris, No. 93 Seventh avenue Fifth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Fahrer Joseph, Butler street near Fifty-sixth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Fuchs Gr gor, No. 223 Fifth avenue Eighth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Fruchtenberg James, No. 227 Fifth avenue Eighth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Fuhs Adam, No. 104 Tasker street Fourteenth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Froelich John, No. 460 Penn avenue Ninth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Farrell Patrick, Second street, Mansfield borough.....100
Gribbon Joseph, corner Webster and Tasker streets, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh.....100
Griffin John, corner Shaffer and Forward streets Fiftieth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Ganey Michael, No. — Forty-eighth street Seventeenth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Geichleiter P., No. 371 Penn avenue Ninth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Goodwin F., No. 59 Fulton street Eighth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Gibson Albert, No. 34 Sixth street Fourth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Gracer Caroline, corner Carson and Eleventh streets, Twenty-sixth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Gamble & Anderson No. 45 Ferry street First ward Pittsburgh.....100
Gunst Balser, No 5285 Penn street Thirtieth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Geschwindner A. & Bro., Nos. 93 and 95 First avenue First ward Pittsburgh.....400
Gensler Henry, Frankstown avenue Nineteenth ward, Pittsburgh.....100
Getty James Jr., Nos. 184 and 186 First avenue Second ward Pittsburgh.....100
Gerner Godlob, No. — Second avenue Fourteenth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Getty James Jr., No. — Second avenue Ninth ward Allegheny.....100
Grogan M., No. 50 Sixth Diamond Fourth ward Allegheny.....100
Gallaher James, Noblestown, plank road Chartiers borough.....100
Harris & Ewing, No. 341 Liberty street Fourth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Heller Ward Pitts[illegible] 206 Liberty street Third ward P[illegible].....100
Hamburger F., No. 96 Liberty street First ward P[illegible] Second.....100
Hay Sarah B., No. 1 Diamond Thirty-fourth ward, Pittsburgh.....100
Hoffelt Gunnost, No. 27 Diamond Third ward Pittsburgh.....100
Hoffman Conrad, No. 18 Diamond Third ward Pittsburgh.....100
Holmes & H., No. 144 First avenue Second ward Pittsburgh.....100
Haworth Daniel, No. 13 Diamond Third ward Pittsburgh.....100
Hook & Ackerman, No. 1,918 Carson street Twenty-sixth ward Pittsburgh.....200
Hargenhiden J. H., No. 158 Ohio street Fourth ward Allegheny.....100
Hodgier George & Co., Nos. 40 and 42 Ohio street Fourth ward Allegheny.....100
Hughes John, No. 613 Preble avenue Ninth ward Allegheny.....100
Hays James, No. 39 Quarry street First ward Allegheny.....100
Isbrecht Anna, No. 91 Webster avenue Second ward Allegheny.....100
Johnston Marshall, No. 179 Webster avenue Eighth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Kelly J. & J., No. 40 Wylie street Fifth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Keiser F., No. 196 Fifth Avenue Sixth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Kaufhold K. & Bro., No. 1,504 Carson street Twenty-eighth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Kennedy James, No. 3 Fannehill street Eighth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Kahn G. H., No. 149 Fulton street Eighth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Kennedy Michael, No. 62 Fifth avenue Sixth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Kotter Jacob, No. 109 Smithfield street Third ward Pittsburgh.....100
Kleinberger J., No. 12 Diamond Third ward Pittsburgh.....100
Lee Thomas H., No. 317 Liberty street Fourth ward Pittsburgh.....200
Lowe & Clark, No. 166 Wood street Third ward Pittsburgh.....100
Lilienthiger J., No. 859 Penn avenue Ninth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Lange Nicholas, No. 78 Third street First ward Allegheny.....100
Keller Dennis, No. 258 Ohio street Fourth ward Allegheny.....100
Kochendorfer Frederick, No. 240 Ohio street Third ward Allegheny.....100
Kramer F. & P., No. 16 Second street Fourth ward Allegheny.....100
Levy J., No. 25 Sixth street Fourth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Littell & Mechling, No. 237 Liberty street Fourth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Lanahan J. K., No. 303 Liberty street Fourth ward Pittsburgh.....400
Lentz Joseph, No. — Chestnut street Thirty-sixth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Lodwick Lindsay, corner Smithfield and Water streets Second ward Pittsburgh.....200
Lyons Robert C., No. 17 Diamond street Third ward Pittsburgh.....100
Luehlke & Bro., No. 24 Diamond street Third ward Pittsburgh.....100
Limpert Michael, No. — Penn avenue Fifteenth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Lubbers R. H., No. 16 Clark street Seventh ward Pittsburgh.....100
Marshall M., Nos. 17 and 18 Water street First ward Pittsburgh.....300
Mundy Daniel, No. 889 Penn avenue Twelfth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Marshall Bros., No. 2, No. 6 Ward street Second ward Pittsburgh.....200
Miller, Forse & Co., Nos. 231 and 233 Liberty street Fourth ward Pittsburgh.....400
Milligan Bros. & Co., No. 29 Smithfield street Second ward Pittsburgh.....100
Meagher Anthony, No. 47 and 49 Fourth avenue Fifth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Minick Joseph F., No. — Carson street Thirty-fourth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Morgansern & Strouse, No. 93 Water street First ward Pittsburgh.....100
Moor Davis, No. — Frankstown avenue Twenty-first ward Pittsburgh.....100
Miller Louis, No. 93 Spring Garden avenue Seventh ward Allegheny.....100
Marshall A., No. 243 Main street Eighth ward Allegheny.....100
McDevitt John, No. 101 Webster avenue Eleventh ward Pittsburgh.....100
McCourt Thomas, No. 77 Seventh avenue Fifth ward Pittsburgh.....100
McCafferty P. H., No. 649 Penn avenue Tenth ward Pittsburgh.....100
McKay James, No. 145 Liberty street Fourth ward Pittsburgh.....400
Mecullough M. Jr. & Co., No. 245 Liberty street Fourth ward Pittsburgh.....200
Mcknigen Henry, No. 23 Wylie avenue Fifth ward Pittsburgh.....100
McDevitt John, No. 6 Market street First ward Pittsburgh.....100
McCrickart Samuel, No. 321 Liberty street Fourth ward Pittsburgh.....200
McCaffry James No. — Boundary street Sixteenth ward Pittsburgh.....200
McGraw A. G. & Co., No. 187 First avenue Second ward Pittsburgh.....200
McMahon Terrence, corner Forty-sixth and Butler streets Seventeenth ward Pittsburgh.....100
McVey John, corner Kirkpatrick and Lewis streets Thirty-second ward Pittsburgh.....100
McCullough John, No. 165 Liberty street Fourth ward Pittsburgh.....300
O'Connor M. W., No. 119 Pike street Ninth ward Pittsburgh.....100
O'Donnell John C., N. — Second avenue Twenty-third w rd Pittsburgh.....100
O'Connor John, No. 1,814 Carson street Twenty-sixth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Oehmer Matthias, No. 751 Penn avenue Twelfth ward Pittsburgh.....100
O'Brien M., No. — Kerr street Ninth ward Allegheny.....100
O'Hara Patrick, No. — Chestnut street Manchester borough.....100
Pudlen J. P., No. 145 Fremont street, Second ward Allegheny.....100
Prime Henry, No. 119 Fifth avenue, Seventh ward Pittsburgh.....200
Plant Charles, No. 2734 Fifth avenue Eleventh ward Pittsburgh.....100
Pinn Garrett, No. — Harrison street Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh.....100
Rodelheim & Affelder, No. 134 First avenue First ward Pittsburgh.....300
Rieger C. H., tavern corner Elm and Liberty streets Sixteenth ward Pittsburgh.....300
Rapp Frank, tavern Frankstown avenue and Diamond street Nineteenth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Rafferty James, No. 53 Taylor avenue Second ward, Allegheny.....100
Rosenkranz Jacob, No. 159 Third street Third ward Allegheny.....100
Rodenkamp & Kramer, No. 232 Ohio street Fourth ward Allegheny.....100
Reiter John, No. — Walnut street North ward, Allegheny.....100
Reiter Jacob, No. 163 Federal street, First ward Allegheny.....100
Reed W. H., No. 67 Federal street, First ward Allegheny.....100
Ryan Thomas, No. 77 Seventh avenue Fifth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Rooney Patrick, No. 74 Federal street Sixth ward Allegheny.....100
Rafferty P. H., No. 645 Penn avenue Tenth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Rauh Henry, No. 107 Rock street, Third ward Allegheny.....100
Rieth Henry, No. 107 Rock street, Third ward Allegheny.....100
Schmidt Bros., No. 501 Carson street Thirteenth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Schmidt Henry, No. 1,202 Penn avenue Seventh ward Pittsburgh.....100
Seiferth John & Co., Nos. 27 and 29 Market street Fourth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Schaup Samuel, No. 200 Fifth avenue Eleventh ward Pittsburgh.....100
Strauss L., No. 1203 Carson street Twenty-eighth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Schmidt Henry, No. 2,212 Carson street Twenty-fifth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Sachs Louis, tavern, No. — Carson street Thirty-fourth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Arnold Joseph, tavern, No. — Market street Pittsburgh.....100
Stevenson Abraham, William, tavern, E. zabeth Road Baldwin township.....100
Saulmeyer Barbara, tavern, Pittsburgh Virginia and Charleston Railroad Mifflin township.....100
Schrein Ottmar, tavern State road South Versailles township.....100
Anderson Thomas, tavern Old Washington road Baldwin township.....100
Amann Jacob, eating house No. — Lincoln avenue Thirty-second ward Pittsburgh.....100
Ackerman Christian, eating house No. — Washington street Thirty-fourth ward Pittsburgh.....100
All Michael, eating house No. — Washington street Thirty first ward Pittsburgh.....100
Adams Joseph, eating house No. — Penn street Ninth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Arnold John J., eating house No. 9 Penn avenue Fifth ward Allegheny.....100
Arnold Mary, eating house No. 213 Madison avenue Third ward Allegheny.....100
Byrne F. F., tavern No. 84 Irwin avenue Second ward Allegheny.....200
Bowman Michael, tavern, Depot House Sharpsburg.....200
Boyle G. W., tavern Main street Chartiers borough.....100
Berker Chris., tavern Market street Mc-Keesport borough.....300
Benz Henry, eating house No. 322 Liberty street Third ward Pittsburgh.....100
Bechtold William, eating house No. 126 Third avenue Second ward Pittsburgh.....100
Bauer Frederick, eating house corner Cherry and Virgin alley Third ward Pittsburgh.....100
Baker August, eating house No. 36 Twenty-seventh street Twenty-fifth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Burger George, eating house No. 204 Fifth avenue Second ward Pittsburgh.....100
Burger George, eating house No. 206 Fifth avenue Second ward Pittsburgh.....100
Bender Christian, eating house Brownsville road Twenty-seventh ward, Pittsburgh.....100
Bernard Frank, eating house No. 120 Third avenue Second ward Pittsburgh.....100
Bauer Jacob and Son No. 207 Liberty street Fourth ward Pittsburgh.....200
Bodelheim & Ring, No. 19 Diamond First ward Pittsburgh.....100
Bowling Pauline, No. 180 Madison avenue Third ward Allegheny.....100
Bruce & H. & Co., No. 19 Carson street Thirty-third ward Pittsburgh.....100
Backhaus Frederick, No. 1 Water street near Fifty-first Seventeenth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Bennett George H. & Bro., No. 108 Smithfield street Third ward Pittsburgh.....100
Boxmount H. W., 6 Smithfield street Second ward Pittsburgh.....100
Bryer James, No. 139 Liberty street Fourth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Bell W. H., No. 61 Federal street, First ward Allegheny.....100
Byrne Thomas, No. 233 Franklin street, Sixth ward Allegheny.....100
Beck Henry, No. 107 Rock street, Third ward Allegheny.....100
Bernhart N. G., Butler road, Etna borough.....100
Brown John, No. 70 Ferry avenue, Ninth ward Allegheny.....100
Carson Alexander, No. 1,701 Carson street Fourth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Campbell Alexander, No. 1,701 Carson street Twenty-fourth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Casey & Fogarty, No. 315 Liberty street Fourth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Cronin Timothy, No. 720 Penn street, South ward Pittsburgh.....100
Cooper E. P., No. 43 South Diamond, Fourth ward, Allegheny.....100
Cooper James, No. 61 Garrison street, Fourth ward, Allegheny.....100
Carson Robert, No. 92 Fifth ave street, Fourth ward, Allegheny.....100
Connelly William, Second street, McKeesport.....100
Dilfinger & Stevenson, No. 67 Fifth avenue, First ward, Pittsburgh.....100
Dierker & Dunmoon, No. 23 Diamond street, Third ward, Pittsburgh.....100
Dingel Jacob, No. 1 Diamond street, Third ward, Pittsburgh.....100
Donnelly James, No. 203 Penn avenue, Twelfth ward, Pittsburgh.....100
Donovan Daniel, No. 1 Diamond street, Thirteenth ward, Pittsburgh.....100
Donahoe Thomas A., No. 55 Fifth avenue, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh.....100
Durant Philip, No. 47 Chestnut street, Fourth ward, Allegheny.....100
Dietsch John, Main and Boundary streets, Chartiers borough.....100
Einstein & Bro., No. 270 Liberty street, Third ward, Pittsburgh.....100
Evert Frederick, No. 98 Liberty street, First ward, Pittsburgh.....200
Evert Mary, No. 99 Liberty street, First ward, Pittsburgh.....200
Ehl Michael, Carson street, Twenty-fourth ward, Pittsburgh.....100
Edwards & Dorin, Chestnut street, Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh.....100
Fliman A., No. 73 Ohio street, Third ward, Allegheny.....100
Fierle Amand, Nos. 182 and 176 Franklin street, Sixth ward, Allegheny.....100
Flynn John, corner Webster and Congress streets Seventh ward Pittsburgh.....100
Fahnestock S. L. & Co., No. 76 Wood street Second ward Pittsburgh.....100
Finch Joseph S. & Co., No. 183 to 187 Fourth avenue Second ward Pittsburgh.....100
Flynn Morris, No. 93 Seventh avenue Fifth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Fahrer Joseph, Butler street near Fifty-sixth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Fuchs Gr gor, No. 223 Fifth avenue Eighth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Fruchtenberg James, No. 227 Fifth avenue Eighth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Fuhs Adam, No. 104 Tasker street Fourteenth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Froelich John, No. 460 Penn avenue Ninth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Farrell Patrick, Second street, Mansfield borough.....100
Gribbon Joseph, corner Webster and Tasker streets, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh.....100
Griffin John, corner Shaffer and Forward streets Fiftieth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Ganey Michael, No. — Forty-eighth street Seventeenth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Geichleiter P., No. 371 Penn avenue Ninth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Goodwin F., No. 59 Fulton street Eighth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Gibson Albert, No. 34 Sixth street Fourth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Gracer Caroline, corner Carson and Eleventh streets, Twenty-sixth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Gamble & Anderson No. 45 Ferry street First ward Pittsburgh.....100
Gunst Balser, No 5285 Penn street Thirtieth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Geschwindner A. & Bro., Nos. 93 and 95 First avenue First ward Pittsburgh.....400
Gensler Henry, Frankstown avenue Nineteenth ward, Pittsburgh.....100
Getty James Jr., Nos. 184 and 186 First avenue Second ward Pittsburgh.....100
Gerner Godlob, No. — Second avenue Fourteenth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Getty James Jr., No. — Second avenue Ninth ward Allegheny.....100
Grogan M., No. 50 Sixth Diamond Fourth ward Allegheny.....100
Gallaher James, Noblestown, plank road Chartiers borough.....100
Harris & Ewing, No. 341 Liberty street Fourth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Heller Ward Pitts[illegible] 206 Liberty street Third ward P[illegible].....100
Hamburger F., No. 96 Liberty street First ward P[illegible] Second.....100
Hay Sarah B., No. 1 Diamond Thirty-fourth ward, Pittsburgh.....100
Hoffelt Gunnost, No. 27 Diamond Third ward Pittsburgh.....100
Hoffman Conrad, No. 18 Diamond Third ward Pittsburgh.....100
Holmes & H., No. 144 First avenue Second ward Pittsburgh.....100
Haworth Daniel, No. 13 Diamond Third ward Pittsburgh.....100
Hook & Ackerman, No. 1,918 Carson street Twenty-sixth ward Pittsburgh.....200
Hargenhiden J. H., No. 158 Ohio street Fourth ward Allegheny.....100
Hodgier George & Co., Nos. 40 and 42 Ohio street Fourth ward Allegheny.....100
Hughes John, No. 613 Preble avenue Ninth ward Allegheny.....100
Hays James, No. 39 Quarry street First ward Allegheny.....100
Isbrecht Anna, No. 91 Webster avenue Second ward Allegheny.....100
Johnston Marshall, No. 179 Webster avenue Eighth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Kelly J. & J., No. 40 Wylie street Fifth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Keiser F., No. 196 Fifth Avenue Sixth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Kaufhold K. & Bro., No. 1,504 Carson street Twenty-eighth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Kennedy James, No. 3 Fannehill street Eighth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Kahn G. H., No. 149 Fulton street Eighth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Kennedy Michael, No. 62 Fifth avenue Sixth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Kotter Jacob, No. 109 Smithfield street Third ward Pittsburgh.....100
Kleinberger J., No. 12 Diamond Third ward Pittsburgh.....100
Lee Thomas H., No. 317 Liberty street Fourth ward Pittsburgh.....200
Lowe & Clark, No. 166 Wood street Third ward Pittsburgh.....100
Lilienthiger J., No. 859 Penn avenue Ninth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Lange Nicholas, No. 78 Third street First ward Allegheny.....100
Keller Dennis, No. 258 Ohio street Fourth ward Allegheny.....100
Kochendorfer Frederick, No. 240 Ohio street Third ward Allegheny.....100
Kramer F. & P., No. 16 Second street Fourth ward Allegheny.....100
Levy J., No. 25 Sixth street Fourth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Littell & Mechling, No. 237 Liberty street Fourth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Lanahan J. K., No. 303 Liberty street Fourth ward Pittsburgh.....400
Lentz Joseph, No. — Chestnut street Thirty-sixth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Lodwick Lindsay, corner Smithfield and Water streets Second ward Pittsburgh.....200
Lyons Robert C., No. 17 Diamond street Third ward Pittsburgh.....100
Luehlke & Bro., No. 24 Diamond street Third ward Pittsburgh.....100
Limpert Michael, No. — Penn avenue Fifteenth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Lubbers R. H., No. 16 Clark street Seventh ward Pittsburgh.....100
Marshall M., Nos. 17 and 18 Water street First ward Pittsburgh.....300
Mundy Daniel, No. 889 Penn avenue Twelfth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Marshall Bros., No. 2, No. 6 Ward street Second ward Pittsburgh.....200
Miller, Forse & Co., Nos. 231 and 233 Liberty street Fourth ward Pittsburgh.....400
Meagher Anthony, No. 47 and 49 Fourth avenue Fifth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Minick Joseph F., No. — Carson street Thirty-fourth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Morgansern & Strouse, No. 93 Water street First ward Pittsburgh.....100
Moor Davis, No. — Frankstown avenue Twenty-first ward Pittsburgh.....100
Miller Louis, No. 93 Spring Garden avenue Seventh ward Allegheny.....100
McVey John, corner Kirkpatrick and Lewis streets Thirty-second ward Pittsburgh.....100
McCullough John, No. 165 Liberty street Fourth ward Pittsburgh.....300
O'Connor M. W., No. 119 Pike street Ninth ward Pittsburgh.....100
O'Connor John, No. 1,814 Carson street Twenty-sixth ward Pittsburgh.....100
O'Donnell John C., N. — Second avenue Twenty-third w rd Pittsburgh.....100
Oehmer Matthias, No. 751 Penn avenue Twelfth ward Pittsburgh.....100
O'Brien M., No. — Kerr street Ninth ward Allegheny.....100
O'Hara Patrick, No. — Chestnut street Manchester borough.....100
Pudlen J. P., No. 145 Fremont street, Second ward Allegheny.....100
Prime Henry, No. 119 Fifth avenue, Seventh ward Pittsburgh.....200
Plant Charles, No. 2734 Fifth avenue Eleventh ward Pittsburgh.....100
Pinn Garrett, No. — Harrison street Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh.....100
Rodelheim & Affelder, No. 134 First avenue First ward Pittsburgh.....300
Rieger C. H., tavern corner Elm and Liberty streets Sixteenth ward Pittsburgh.....300
Rapp Frank, tavern Frankstown avenue and Diamond street Nineteenth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Rafferty James, No. 53 Taylor avenue Second ward, Allegheny.....100
Rosenkranz Jacob, No. 159 Third street Third ward Allegheny.....100
Rodenkamp & Kramer, No. 232 Ohio street Fourth ward Allegheny.....100
Reiter John, No. — Walnut street North ward, Allegheny.....100
Reiter Jacob, No. 163 Federal street, First ward Allegheny.....100
Reed W. H., No. 67 Federal street, First ward Allegheny.....100
Ryan Thomas, No. 77 Seventh avenue Fifth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Rooney Patrick, No. 74 Federal street Sixth ward Allegheny.....100
Rafferty P. H., No. 645 Penn avenue Tenth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Rauh Henry, No. 107 Rock street, Third ward Allegheny.....100
Rieth Henry, No. 107 Rock street, Third ward Allegheny.....100
Schmidt Bros., No. 501 Carson street Thirteenth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Schmidt Henry, No. 1,202 Penn avenue Seventh ward Pittsburgh.....100
Seiferth John & Co., Nos. 27 and 29 Market street Fourth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Schaup Samuel, No. 200 Fifth avenue Eleventh ward Pittsburgh.....100
Strauss L., No. 1203 Carson street Twenty-eighth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Schmidt Henry, No. 2,212 Carson street Twenty-fifth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Sachs Louis, tavern, No. — Carson street Thirty-fourth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Schrein Ottmar, tavern State road South Versailles township.....100
Anderson Thomas, tavern Old Washington road Baldwin township.....100
Amann Jacob, eating house No. — Lincoln avenue Thirty-second ward Pittsburgh.....100
Ackerman Christian, eating house No. — Washington street Thirty-fourth ward Pittsburgh.....100
All Michael, eating house No. — Washington street Thirty first ward Pittsburgh.....100
Adams Joseph, eating house No. — Penn street Ninth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Arnold John J., eating house No. 9 Penn avenue Fifth ward Allegheny.....100
Arnold Mary, eating house No. 213 Madison avenue Third ward Allegheny.....100
Byrne F. F., tavern No. 84 Irwin avenue Second ward Allegheny.....200
Bowman Michael, tavern, Depot House Sharpsburg.....200
Boyle G. W., tavern Main street Chartiers borough.....100
Berker Chris., tavern Market street Mc-Keesport borough.....300
Benz Henry, eating house No. 322 Liberty street Third ward Pittsburgh.....100
Bechtold William, eating house No. 126 Third avenue Second ward Pittsburgh.....100
Bauer Frederick, eating house corner Cherry and Virgin alley Third ward Pittsburgh.....100
Baker August, eating house No. 36 Twenty-seventh street Twenty-fifth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Burger George, eating house No. 204 Fifth avenue Second ward Pittsburgh.....100
Burger George, eating house No. 206 Fifth avenue Second ward Pittsburgh.....100
Bender Christian, eating house Brownsville road Twenty-seventh ward, Pittsburgh.....100
Bernard Frank, eating house No. 120 Third avenue Second ward Pittsburgh.....100
Bauer Jacob and Son No. 207 Liberty street Fourth ward Pittsburgh.....200
Bodelheim & Ring, No. 19 Diamond First ward Pittsburgh.....100
Bowling Pauline, No. 180 Madison avenue Third ward Allegheny.....100
Bruce & H. & Co., No. 19 Carson street Thirty-third ward Pittsburgh.....100
Backhaus Frederick, No. 1 Water street near Fifty-first Seventeenth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Bennett George H. & Bro., No. 108 Smithfield street Third ward Pittsburgh.....100
Boxmount H. W., 6 Smithfield street Second ward Pittsburgh.....100
Bryer James, No. 139 Liberty street Fourth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Bell W. H., No. 61 Federal street, First ward Allegheny.....100
Byrne Thomas, No. 233 Franklin street, Sixth ward Allegheny.....100
Beck Henry, No. 107 Rock street, Third ward Allegheny.....100
Bernhart N. G., Butler road, Etna borough.....100
Brown John, No. 70 Ferry avenue, Ninth ward Allegheny.....100
Carson Alexander, No. 1,701 Carson street Fourth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Campbell Alexander, No. 1,701 Carson street Twenty-fourth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Casey & Fogarty, No. 315 Liberty street Fourth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Cronin Timothy, No. 720 Penn street, South ward Pittsburgh.....100
Cooper E. P., No. 43 South Diamond, Fourth ward, Allegheny.....100
Cooper James, No. 61 Garrison street, Fourth ward, Allegheny.....100
Carson Robert, No. 92 Fifth ave street, Fourth ward, Allegheny.....100
Connelly William, Second street, McKeesport.....100
Dilfinger & Stevenson, No. 67 Fifth avenue, First ward, Pittsburgh.....100
Dierker & Dunmoon, No. 23 Diamond street, Third ward, Pittsburgh.....100
Dingel Jacob, No. 1 Diamond street, Third ward, Pittsburgh.....100
Donnelly James, No. 203 Penn avenue, Twelfth ward, Pittsburgh.....100
Donovan Daniel, No. 1 Diamond street, Thirteenth ward, Pittsburgh.....100
Donahoe Thomas A., No. 55 Fifth avenue, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh.....100
Durant Philip, No. 47 Chestnut street, Fourth ward, Allegheny.....100
Dietsch John, Main and Boundary streets, Chartiers borough.....100
Einstein & Bro., No. 270 Liberty street, Third ward, Pittsburgh.....100
Evert Frederick, No. 98 Liberty street, First ward, Pittsburgh.....200
Evert Mary, No. 99 Liberty street, First ward, Pittsburgh.....200
Ehl Michael, Carson street, Twenty-fourth ward, Pittsburgh.....100
Edwards & Dorin, Chestnut street, Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh.....100
Fliman A., No. 73 Ohio street, Third ward, Allegheny.....100
Fierle Amand, Nos. 182 and 176 Franklin street, Sixth ward, Allegheny.....100
Flynn John, corner Webster and Congress streets Seventh ward Pittsburgh.....100
Fahnestock S. L. & Co., No. 76 Wood street Second ward Pittsburgh.....100
Finch Joseph S. & Co., No. 183 to 187 Fourth avenue Second ward Pittsburgh.....100
Flynn Morris, No. 93 Seventh avenue Fifth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Fahrer Joseph, Butler street near Fifty-sixth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Fuchs Gr gor, No. 223 Fifth avenue Eighth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Fruchtenberg James, No. 227 Fifth avenue Eighth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Fuhs Adam, No. 104 Tasker street Fourteenth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Froelich John, No. 460 Penn avenue Ninth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Farrell Patrick, Second street, Mansfield borough.....100
Gribbon Joseph, corner Webster and Tasker streets, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh.....100
Griffin John, corner Shaffer and Forward streets Fiftieth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Ganey Michael, No. — Forty-eighth street Seventeenth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Geichleiter P., No. 371 Penn avenue Ninth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Goodwin F., No. 59 Fulton street Eighth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Gibson Albert, No. 34 Sixth street Fourth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Gracer Caroline, corner Carson and Eleventh streets, Twenty-sixth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Gamble & Anderson No. 45 Ferry street First ward Pittsburgh.....100
Gunst Balser, No 5285 Penn street Thirtieth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Geschwindner A. & Bro., Nos. 93 and 95 First avenue First ward Pittsburgh.....400
Gensler Henry, Frankstown avenue Nineteenth ward, Pittsburgh.....100
Getty James Jr., Nos. 184 and 186 First avenue Second ward Pittsburgh.....100
Gerner Godlob, No. — Second avenue Fourteenth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Getty James Jr., No. — Second avenue Ninth ward Allegheny.....100
Grogan M., No. 50 Sixth Diamond Fourth ward Allegheny.....100
Gallaher James, Noblestown, plank road Chartiers borough.....100
Harris & Ewing, No. 341 Liberty street Fourth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Heller Ward Pitts[illegible] 206 Liberty street Third ward P[illegible].....100
Hamburger F., No. 96 Liberty street First ward P[illegible] Second.....100
Hay Sarah B., No. 1 Diamond Thirty-fourth ward, Pittsburgh.....100
Hoffelt Gunnost, No. 27 Diamond Third ward Pittsburgh.....100
Hoffman Conrad, No. 18 Diamond Third ward Pittsburgh.....100
Holmes & H., No. 144 First avenue Second ward Pittsburgh.....100
Haworth Daniel, No. 13 Diamond Third ward Pittsburgh.....100
Hook & Ackerman, No. 1,918 Carson street Twenty-sixth ward Pittsburgh.....200
Hargenhiden J. H., No. 158 Ohio street Fourth ward Allegheny.....100
Hodgier George & Co., Nos. 40 and 42 Ohio street Fourth ward Allegheny.....100
Hughes John, No. 613 Preble avenue Ninth ward Allegheny.....100
Hays James, No. 39 Quarry street First ward Allegheny.....100
Isbrecht Anna, No. 91 Webster avenue Second ward Allegheny.....100
Johnston Marshall, No. 179 Webster avenue Eighth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Kelly J. & J., No. 40 Wylie street Fifth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Keiser F., No. 196 Fifth Avenue Sixth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Kaufhold K. & Bro., No. 1,504 Carson street Twenty-eighth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Kennedy James, No. 3 Fannehill street Eighth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Kahn G. H., No. 149 Fulton street Eighth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Kennedy Michael, No. 62 Fifth avenue Sixth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Kotter Jacob, No. 109 Smithfield street Third ward Pittsburgh.....100
Kleinberger J., No. 12 Diamond Third ward Pittsburgh.....100
Lee Thomas H., No. 317 Liberty street Fourth ward Pittsburgh.....200
Lowe & Clark, No. 166 Wood street Third ward Pittsburgh.....100
Lilienthiger J., No. 859 Penn avenue Ninth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Lange Nicholas, No. 78 Third street First ward Allegheny.....100
Keller Dennis, No. 258 Ohio street Fourth ward Allegheny.....100
Kochendorfer Frederick, No. 240 Ohio street Third ward Allegheny.....100
Kramer F. & P., No. 16 Second street Fourth ward Allegheny.....100
Levy J., No. 25 Sixth street Fourth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Littell & Mechling, No. 237 Liberty street Fourth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Lanahan J. K., No. 303 Liberty street Fourth ward Pittsburgh.....400
Lentz Joseph, No. — Chestnut street Thirty-sixth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Lodwick Lindsay, corner Smithfield and Water streets Second ward Pittsburgh.....200
Lyons Robert C., No. 17 Diamond street Third ward Pittsburgh.....100
Luehlke & Bro., No. 24 Diamond street Third ward Pittsburgh.....100
Limpert Michael, No. — Penn avenue Fifteenth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Lubbers R